Report on the Administration

of the

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

and the

Penal Settlement of Port Blair

For 1928-29.

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General Summary.

Personnel officers.—The following were the perincipal changes in the staff.

Name.	Designation.	Change.	Date.
Lt.-Colonel M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.	Chief Commissioner .	Returned from leave and assumed charge.	8-11-28
Mr. J. M. Wright, C.B.E., B.A., I.C.S.	Offg. Chief Commissioner.	Reverted to Burma.	8-11-28
Major D. E. C. Kenny, I.A. .	Deputy Commissioner	Returned from leave and assumed charge.	4-9-28
Mr. R. W. Lindsay . . .	Assistant Engineer .	Reverted to Burma.	14-4-28.
Mr. W. E. Kingsley . . .	Assistant Engineer .	Assumed charge .	14-4-28
Mr. E. Hart	Assistant Commissioner, Nicobars.	Died . . .	20-4-28
Mr. R. Scott	Ditto . .	Assumed charge .	16-2-29

2. *Police.*—The general conduct and behaviour of the police has been good. Towards the end of the year two men of the Battalion committed a sordid and brutal murder for which they have since paid the penalty of their own lives. The health of the battalion again was very good. The Deputy Inspector General, Military Police, Burma, was deputed to inspect the battalion in February 1929. His recommendations are being considered. That dealing with the heavy existing duties has been taken up and some unnecessary guards are being reduced.

3. *Jails.*—Jail statistics for the year closely follow those for the previous year and call for little comment. The total convict population showed a decrease of about 300. Their behaviour was satisfactory.

4. *Land Revenue.*—There has once more been a large rise 35 per cent. in the land and miscellaneous revenue collections and the total is nearly double what it was two years ago and may now be expected to remain at about one lakh. Over 70 per cent. of the self supporter with agricultural tickets are now married and the old type of bachelor village has disappeared.

5. *Commissariat Department.*—Very good work was done in the Commissariat Department. The Veterinary Staff had a hard time as once more the Settlement of Port Blair was swept by a far reaching epidemic of rinderpest which is estimated to have killed 13 per cent. of the bovine stock of the Island.

The necessity for importing slaughter cattle is a perpetual menace and it is very satisfactory to observe the success of the Executive Commissiariat Officer in obtaining slaughter cattle locally. Unfortunately local purchase cannot continue without pauses from time to time. The successful introduction of the humane killer for use in the Government slaughter house is a point on which Captain Ogden deserves much congratulation. The end of the year showed a notable improvement in the output of the dairy and also in the profit and loss figures of the various commercialized branches of the Department.

6. *Public Works.*—Progress in the Public Works Department was checked by various causes, one of them being the serious discrepancies in the stores. The energies of the Assistant Engineer were largely directed towards the reorganization of this branch of his charge. A good start was made with the dredger retaining bunds.

7. *Education.*—Although the total number of children in the Settlement has grown very much, the numbers of children attending school have not shown much increase. This is partly owing to a large proportion of immigrant children being under school age. It is better possibly not to press all available children into the primary schools until the standard of the primary school teachers has been improved. On the other hand it might be wise to start compulsary education for children residing in Aberdeen Notified Area and surrounding villages. It is believed that the teaching in the High School suffers through the absence of good ground work in the primary schools where good teachers are few. Efforts are being made to obtain certificated primary teachers. The arrangement whereby the school committee secured the services of the Rev. A. D. Kevan as Secretary has been greatly to the advantage of local education particularly at head quarters. Mr. Kevan leaves the settlement shortly and will be much missed.

8. *Marine and Shipping.*—This Department worked well under the energetic guidance of the Port Officer who holds a heavy double charge. The term Port Officer is not recognised officially but is in exclusive use locally.

The earnings of the two chartered vessels showed a substantial increase which, it is believed, will be more than maintained during the current year. But a satisfactory profit and loss account on our shipping is impossible while one of the two vessels, the Ahmedi, is so expensive to hire, expensive to run and can earn so little freight in return.

9. *Medical.*—The medical history of Port Blair remains satisfactory. The marked improvement of the past few years continues unchecked and is clearly reflected in the statistics. The figures for the stock Port Blair diseases are all good with the exception of pneumonia. Weil's disease makes its appearance in the statistics for the first time. At the present time the research officer deputed from India is busy investigating this disease the terrors and dangers of which it is hoped he will do much to mitigate. The great and continuous increase in the number of women and children has made it necessary to appoint women to some of the higher posts in the department. It may even be advisable to have a lady Assistant Surgeon in addition to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon already sanctioned but not yet obtained.

10. *Nicobars.*—The chief event in the Nicobars was the death of Mr. Ernest Hart, the Assistant Commissioner at the age of 54. Mr. Hart served in the Nicobars first as Government Agent and then as Assistant Commissioner for 11 years in all. His easy going ways, his simplicity and integrity endeared him to the Nicobarese who mourned his loss deeply. The new Assistant Commissioner Mr. Scott is married. He and his wife are happily settled at Mus and full of activities of many sorts which should all bear good fruit.

11. *Forests.*—The Forest Department continues to develope in all ways· The sale of match wood logs in particular has attained great importance. The construction of a deep water jetty at Chatham was an important step in the development of the port and has led to a considerable gain in time. The next step is to connect Chatham with the mainland by a causeway which can carry heavy lorry traffic.

12. *Agriculture.*—This year's report contains for the first time a separate Chapter on the work of the new Agricultural Department. An account of its initial activities was included last year in the chapter on Land Revenue. The new department shows an excellent record of development under Mr. Kovoor who has worked very hard. The experimental garden at Haddo showed many extraordinary successes with sugarcane arhar, millets and to a less degree cotton. The department had a display at the Agricultural show which delighted all who saw it. The Royal Commission has recommended a considerable expansion of the local department as now constituted and proposals are accordingly being submitted to Government. It is hoped that there will be a corresponding growth in the attention paid by local growers and cultivators to improved farming and to increased effort. The Punjabi farmer viewed the start of the Agricultural Department in that province with apathy and disdain but now 20 years later there is a close bond of union between the two and a great advance in agriculture. The same result can come about in Port Blair if those of the local rural community having influence will employ it and will themselves set an example of industry.

CHAPTER I.

POLICE.

1. *Command.*—Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Wheeler, V.C., I.A., held command of the Battalion and Mr. J. P. C. Hearne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in Assistant Command throughout the year.

2. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the Military Police at the beginning of the year was 560. The actual strength at the close of the year was 541. The shortage was due to invaliding and voluntary discharge.

3. *Recruiting.*—No recruiting party was sent during the year but recruits were obtained through the agency of men on leave. 59 recruits were enlisted and all but 3 were passed as fit. A good type of Punjabi youth is now always available.

4. *Composition.*—The Battalion was composed as in the previous years of one company each of Sikhs and Dogras and two companies of Muhamadans.

5. *Inspection.*—The Deputy Inspector General of Military Police, Burma, inspected the Battalion at the end of the year and made proposals which are under consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

6. *Casualties.*—There were 45 casualties during the year against 50 in the previous year as detailed below.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Invalided	7	11
Resigned	36	21
Died	1	1
Dismissed	6	3
Convicted	..	2
Transferred to Civil Police	..	7

7. *Health.*—There were 30 malarial cases compared to 43 in 1927-28. Special antimalaria measures were adopted in the lines and vicinity as in the previous year with very satisfactory results. Sickness from other causses amounted to an average of 1·62 per cent. of strength. Taking into consideration the exposure and arduous nature of duties performed the health of the force may be generally considered to have been excellent.

8. *Offences.*—The number of offences committed by the members of the battalion was 18 of which 17 were dealt with by the Commandant and Assistant Superintendent and one by the District Magistrate against 29 and 1 respectively last year.

9. *Drill and Musketry.*—The average number of men on parade at Head Quarters was 52 files against 42 for the previous year.

The average obtained in Musketry Course was 85·13 out of possible 165 against previous year's average 92·5. Special efforts have been made to keep up to date the Drill, Musketry and Physical Training of the Battalion. 6 selected have undergone a course of training with the Burma Military Police. A marked feature has been that of bayonet work which had hitherto not been developed.

10. *Bush Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Bush Police at the beginning of the year was 49 and the actual strength 48. These were distributed over 9 posts. The men are armed with Single Barrel Shot Guns which are periodically inspected. They have been trained in Drill and Musketry and show keenness in their work.

11. *Telephone and Signalling.*—Police Telephone Stations have been maintained during the year at Ross, Aberdeen Jetty, Aberdeen Wimberleygunj, Garacherama, Port Mouat, Viper, Bamboo Flat and Haddo Jetty. A revenue of Rs. 118-1-0 was realised from Public sources against Rs. 158-7-0 in 1927-28. The decrease is due to facilities afforded for travel by the motor busses now plying.

12. *School.*—The average daily number of men who attended the school during the year was 12 Non-Commissioned Officers and 25 Recruits. Instruction to all members of the Civil Police is given at the Police Station regularly by the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police. Periodical examination of the men are held by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and endeavours have been made to impart a practical knowledge of Police working to the rank and file with satisfactory result. Of the men present in the force on 31st March 1929. 58 could read and write Urdu, 79 could read only Urdu, 121 could read and write some other language (Gurmukhi, Nagri, and Hindi) and 283 remained illiterate. A special curriculum is adopted for the instruction of illiterate men and those who are semi-literate affording facilities for advancement and is taken advantage of by the men.

13. *Revenue.*—A sum of Rs. 1,883 was realised by sale of Khaki Cloth, etc., to the men of the force. License fees of Motor Vehicles and paid into the Treasury.

14. *Cost of Force.*—The cost of maintenance of the force amounted to Rs. 3,20,433-2-0 against Rs. 3,20,855-7-0 during the year 1927-28. Against the above expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,340 was received from the Forest Department on account of Pay and Clothing of Sepoys employed by that Department.

15. *Poundage.*—The poundage receipts were Rs. 3,316-1-0 against Rs. 3,010-4-0 during 1927-28. The increase was due to the establishment of new pounds and the introduction of increased rates of fines.

16. *Pony Fund.*—The number of ponies on charge at the close of the year was 12. All the ponies are in good condition. The pony fund had a credit balance of Rs. 812-7-5 at the close of the year.

17. *Clothing.*—The expenditure on clothing was approximately Rs. 28,054-13-0 against Rs. 9,281-4-0 during the previous year. The increase was due to issue of full uniforms during the year according to rules.

18. *Government Rations.*—The actual cost of rations drawn from the Commissariat Department during the year amounted to Rs. 46,930-7-0. Of which Rs. 23,282-7-0 were recovered from the men @ 4-2-0 per head per mensem and paid into the Treasury.

19. *Civil Police.*—The Civil Police Force consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 50 Head Constables and Constables. The Police Stations at Aberdeen and Viper are in charge of Sub-

Inspectors and the Telephone reporting stations at Garacherama, Port Mouat and Wimberleyganj in charge of Head Constables. There was a reserve of 6 Constables of whom 2 were under training at the Phillaur Police Training School.

20. *Jarawa Raids.*—On the 3rd May 1928 there was a report by a Bush Police man that he had seen two Jarawas off Betapur shore but no trace was found. Again on the 11th August 1928 some grazing cattle near Alipur jungle were found with arrows imbedded in their bodies. Some iron scraps were also found in the vicinity. Two parties of Police were sent out into the jungle but returned without finding any further trace. There was no other incident with the Jarawas.

21. *Criminal Offences.*—The offences ascertained to have been committed by the free and convict population and disposed of by Magistrates and Executive Officers are contained in Appendix XXVII. There has been an increase of crime against property and person, this is attributable to a considerable number of convicts having been given the freedom to live with their families and to carry on their own trade. The population is therefore more scattered. The increase of women is perhaps responsible for the increase in offences against the person.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. *Cases against free persons.*—The cases among the free population of some 5,482 (excluding children) were as follows :—

Year.	Bailable.		Non-Bailable.		Local and Special laws.		Total Cases.
	No.	Persons.	No.	Persons.	No.	Persons.	Total.
1927-28 . .	57	76	19	31	36	75	112
1928-29 . .	62	90	30	53	33	43	125

Of the above number 113 were convicted, 65 acquitted or discharged, 3 committed to Sessions.

2. *Fines.*—Fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 1,120 and the realizations to Rs. 964 against Rs. 2,948-8-0 and Rs. 1,631 in the previous year. The decrease was due to fewer fines inflicted.

3. *Placed on Security.*—Nine free persons, four ex-convicts and 6 self supporters were placed on security.

4. *Regular cases against convicts.*—Convicts numbered 6,915 on a daily average and the cases dealt with magisterially in which they were concerned were :—

Year.	Bailable.		Non-Bailable.		Local and Special laws.		Total.
	No.	Persons.	No.	Persons.	No.	Persons.	
1927-28 . .	13	15	24	36	7	26	44
1928-29 . .	3	7	26	36	1	1	30

Of the above number 12 were convicted, 14 committed to Sessions, 18 acquitted or discharged.

5. *Criminal Sessions Cases.*—There were 16 cases of heinous crime. 3 free and 15 convict accused persons being brought to trial during the year as compared with 15 cases in the previous year. Of the 18 persons dealt with 13 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The description of the offences tried and the punishments inflicted are recorded in Appendix XXVIII.

6. *Appeals.*—There were 4 appeals in the Lower Court of which all were successful. The Sessions Judge sitting as High Court disposed of 22 appeals during the year. Of these 7 were dismissed, 7 rejected, 1 acquitted, in 4 cases the award of the Lower Court was reduced, in 2 the conviction and sentence of the Lower Court was set aside and in 1 the sentence of the Lower Court was enhanced.

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7. *Inquests.*—Eighteen inquest proceedings were held during the year under report against 10 in the previous year.

The deaths were due to :—

Drowning	2
Hanging	6
Natural causes	7
At birth	1
Accident	2
TOTAL	18

CHAPTER III.

JAIL.

Strength. Appendix VII.—There were 6985 convicts in the Settlement at the end of this year as compared with 7309 last year. The daily average was 6915 as compared with 7279 last year.

2. *New arrivals. Appendices VII and X.*—During the year 646 males and 1 female were received from India and Burma. In addition 27 males and 2 females were convicted locally. 5 convicts who had escaped in previous years were recaptured.

3. *Casualties. Appendix VII.*—The casualties during the year numbered 1043 namely 1012 males and 31 females. 27 married women were released with their convict husbands under section 13 of Andaman Administrative Circular No. VII as against 35 last year. 2 males and 1 female convict were released on special grounds by local Governments and Government of India.

4. *Statistics of release. Appendix VII.*—The statistics in connection with the return called for by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 32-Judicial, dated the 13th December 1883 are as follows :—

(*a*) There were 24 releases under the rules which prescribed that in case of term convicts the Chief Commissioner may remit up to ⅙th of the sentence passed subject to good behaviour.

(*b*) 125 males were released absolutely under the rules in accordance with which a convict may be recommended for release after 20 years' total imprisonment whether in India or in Port Blair. The several terms passed by them in transportation were :—

Eight 15 years, seventyeight 16 years, twenty 17 years, three 18 years, eight 19 years, five 20 years and three 21 years.

(*c*) 44 male convicts were released conditionally under 20 years rule the terms passed by them in imprisonment were :—

Two 15 years, thirty 16 years, five 17 years, four 18 years, two 19 years and 1 twenty years.

(*d*) 9 male convicts were released absolutely under the 25 years rule the terms passed by them in imprisonment were :—

Two 19 years, five 20 years, one 21 years and one 23 years.

(*e*) 8 male convicts were released conditionally under the 25 years rule, the terms passed by them in imprisonment were :—

One 9 years, six 20 years, and one 21 years.

(*f*) 27 women were released with their husbands after they had passed the following terms in imprisonment :—

Two 11 years, nine 12 years, three 13 years, eight 14 years, three 15 years, one 16 years and one 17 years.

5. *Comparative Statement of release.*—The additional statistics required by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 765, dated the 9th September 1911) are embodied in the two following statements. The number of released sanctioned as noted in the second of these two statements does not necessarily represent the actual number of convicts released during the year in as much as the sanction to the release of a self supporter convict who is permitted at his own request to remain in the Settlement for three months after receipt of his release order to enable him to dispose of his property does not take effect until the day of his departure from Port Blair. The figures noted in the first statement however and in Appendix VII, and the foregoing paragraphs represent the number of convicts actually released during the years

Comparative statement showing the total number of life and invalid convicts released during quinquennium ending 1928-1929.

Year.	Number of releases.
1924-25	180
1925-26	213
1926-27	360
1927-28	365
1928-29	213

During 1928-29.	Number of releases.
20 years rule	169
25 years rule	17
Married women	27
	213

Statement showing the number of life and invalid convicts convicted within the jurisdiction of various Local Governments and Administrations recommended for release during the year 1928-29 and the result of the recommendations.

Local Government or Administration.	No. of release recommended.					How disposed of.									
	Pending from last year.	20 years' rule.	25 years' rule.	Medical Ground.	Total.	No. of whom sanctioned.			No. of releases postponed.	No. of releases finally refused.	No. of death among those recommended for release.	No. of cases in which release was cancelled.	No. of cases in which release recommended but the convict since transferred to Indian Jails.	Cases pending.	Total.
						Absolute.	Conditionally.	On Medical grounds.							
Assam	1	7	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Bengal	4	21	7	..	32	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	32
Bihar and Orissa	7	11	1	..	19	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	19
Bombay	6	43	6	..	55	17	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	33	55
Burma	10	55	4	..	69	35	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	69
Central Provinces	2	12	1	1	16	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	16
Government of India	2	8	..	..	10	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10
Madras	5	50	..	..	55	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	55
North West Frontier Provinces	3	11	..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
Punjab	8	31	2	2	43	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	43
United Provinces	11	55	11	..	77	28	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	35	77
Total	59	304	32	3	398	173	54	..	3	..	2	..	2	164	398

6. *Original Crimes. Appendix VIII.*—The crimes for which convicts at Port Blair on 31st March 1929 were originally transported are given in Appendix VIII.

7. *Classification of convicts by term of sentences. Appendix IX.*—Appendix IX shows the class is of convicts according to the term of sentences. Out of 6985 prisoners present at the close of the year 5256 or 75·25 were life convicts and 1729 or 24·75 per cent term convicts.

8. *Escape and Recaptures. Appendix X.*—Appendix X contains particulars of escapes and recaptures in the Settlement. During the year 17 convicts escaped and 12 (including 5 who escaped in previous year) were recaptured 47·05 per cent of the runaways were convicts from Burma. The next largest number being that of convicts from the United Provinces.

9. *Religions, Ages and Previous occupation. Appendix XI.*—Appendix XI contains statistics of the religions, ages and previous occupation of the convicts.

10. *Education. Appendix XII.*—Appendix XII contains figures showing the state of education of the convicts received during the year. Of the male convicts 94·27 per cent were unable to read and write. 1·81 per cent were able to read and write a little and 3·91 per cent were proficient in reading and writing their own language.

11. *Jail and other Manufactures and Produce. Appendix V.*—The estimated value of the Jail manufactured articles obtained from the workshops and other miscellaneous produce was Rs. 1,00,312 against Rs. 1,07,953 in 1927-28.

12. *Fisheries.*—The fishing gang caught 36,758 lbs. fish in the harbour as against 27,600 lbs last year, a part of this amount was issued to convicts as rations. 2,360 lbs. of Prawns were also caught and sold to private residents.

13. *Discipline.*—The discipline was normal during the year under report.

14. *Labouring convicts. Appendix XIV.*—Appendix XIV shows the daily average number of convicts employed in the several departments of the Settlement. The average percentage of convict warders to the number of prisoners was 5·28 against 4·75 in the preceding year. The sanctioned percentage is 4 per cent self supporter and 10 per cent Jail convicts.

15. *Offences and Punishment. Appendices XV and XVI.*—The offences committed by the convicts and the punishment awarded are recorded in Appendices XV and XVI. The offences are shown under the headings "Self-Supporters" and "Labouring Convicts." They include offences committed by convicts under the various sections of the I. P. C. The daily average number of convicts fell from 7279 to 6915 and the total number of offences committed in Settlement by convicts fell from 1559 in the previous year to 1387 this year; there was also a decrease of 1·36 in the ratio of punishment to the daily average number of convicts. The percentage of offences to the strength of males is 20·60 and of females 1·03 against 22·15 and 3·64 respectively in the previous year.

16. *Corporal punishments. Appendix XVI.*—The number of corporal punishment awarded was 10 as compared with 39 in the previous year. This is in the ratio of ·14 on the daily average strength against ·54 in the previous year.

17. *Self Supporter Convicts. Appendices XXVI (a) and XXVI (b).*—The number of self supporter convicts holding tickets of leave at the close of the year was 6688 of whom 6509 were men and 179 women a decrease of 331 males and 21 females as compared with the previous year.

18. *Marriages.*—181 applications for marriage were made during the year under report against 216 in the previous year and 66 remained pending from the previous year. Of these 149 were sanctioned as against 123 sanctioned in the previous year. 62 applications were refused for various reasons and 36 applications remained pending at the close of the year. 249 families of convicts arrived in the Settlement during 1928-29.

19. *Cellular Jail.*—(1) The total number of convicts on 31st March 1929 was 367 males and 12 females and the daily average strength was 312 males and 27 females as compared with 336 males and 20 females in 1927-28. The convicts present at the end of the year were employed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
(a) Convict Petty Officers and others in Department employ	47	1
(b) At labour	230	3
(c) As self supporters in Government employ	83	..
(d) Independent self supporters	7	8
Total	367	12

The casualties during the year amounted to :—

	Male	Female.	Total.
Released	740	18	758
Died	14	..	14
Transferred to Indian Jails	329	..	329
Total	1,083	18	1,101

Only one convict escaped during the year and was subsequently captured. 82 male convicts were punished during the year, 9 having been awarded corporal punishment for the following and other offences ; ill treatment to an elephant ; damaging Government property, refusing to work, throwing a gamla at the Superintendent, Cellular Jail, house breaking and trespass and inflicting injuries to a female by causing hurt. 40 male convicts were granted self supporter tickets as petty officers, warders, cooks, gardeners etc. 6 women from the female Jail were married as compared with 16 last year. 5 were released and 4 permitted to join their husbands.

Manufacture of Cotton clothing.—(2) The daily average number of country looms in use in cotton factory was 0·18 and the average daily number of women employed was 0·36 against 2 in the previous year.

The value of cotton clothing manufactured during the year in the female jail was Rs. 110-2-6 and the value of convict labour was Rs. 97-8-0. The cost of cotton clothing and blankets, blanket coats imported during the year was Rs. 8,625-5-0 and the cost of clothing issued to convicts was Rs. 15,800-4-3.

The cost of clothing remaining on hand at the close of the year was Rs
91,751-1-6.

Tailoring Department.—(3) The Tailor shop is now solely employed on stitching convict clothing. 5 men were employed on this work.

Blankets.—(4) Blankets to the value of Rs. 3,662-13-0 were imported from India and issued to convicts.

Coconut Oil Factory.—(5) 92,016 nuts were received from the Settlement against 126,474 last year. The number of nuts manufactured into oil and oilcake was 83,710 against 102,495 in 1927-28 and the outturn was 23,13 lbs. oil and 15,424 lbs oilcake against 22,440 lbs. and 14,960 lbs. respectively in 1927-28 and was disposed as follows :—

Particulars.	Balance on 31st March. lbs.	Outturn during year. lbs.	Wastage. lbs.	Issued to Departments. lbs.	Sold to Forest. lbs.	Private Sales. lbs.	Balance on 31st March. lbs.
Oil . .	11,543	23,136	48	17,005	1,872	256	15,79
Oil Cake . .	8	15,424	..	..	..	15,380	[illegible]

On an average one mill worked for 174 days. The total cash receipts for coconuts, coconut oil and oilcake amounted to Rs. 1,703-13-0 against 1,602-15-0 of the previous year. One pound of oil was extracted from the average of 4 coconuts including bad nuts this year against 5·11 nuts in the previous year. The increase is due to the greater sale of coconut oil. The Forest Department coconuts were converted into oil at a charge of 0-1-6 per pound.

Cane and Rope Factories.—(6) A daily average of 10 convicts was employed in the cane factory and 8 in the rope factory. The estimated value of the products issued from the cane factory without payment to Government Departments was Rs. 2,793-13 against Rs. 2,036-12 in the previous year. During the year under report 9,825 lbs coir fibre and 5,620 lbs coir yarn were manufactured as compared with 6,434 lbs. of the former and 4,498 lbs of the latter during the previous year. 303 lbs. Sisal fibre was also extracted and 258 lbs Sisal yarn manufactured against 145 lbs. of the former and 913 lbs. of the latter in 1927-28. The estimated value of products issued from the rope factory without payment to Government Departments was 1,875-10 against 1,455- in the previous year. The cash receipts amount to Rs. 252-15 as compared with Rs. 247-7 in 1927-28.

Printing Department.—(7) The sum of Rs. 378-7 was realised from the Cellular Jail Printing Department on account of private printing and book binding as compared with Rs. 924-12 in the previous year. Rs. 198-2 cash received during the year for printing forms and Rs. 432-8 for press telegrams. The decrease is due to printing less forms as they are now received from India. The Chief Commissioner's press was as in previous years reserved for the Chief Commissioner's work, for publication of the local Settlement Gazette and other returns and documents relating to his office.

CHAPTER IV.

Civil Justice.

1. *Suits.*—194 suits were instituted in the Lower Courts during the year of the value of Rs. 19,472-14-0 against 235 suits valued Rs. 27,155-14-6, in the previous year. Judgment for Plaintiff was given in 118 suits, 31 suits were dismissed, 27 compromised and 18 were pending at the close of the year.

2. *Execution of decree.*—There were 41 suits in which no steps were taken for execution of decree and 15 suits in which satisfaction was obtained without execution proceedings. In 18 cases execution proceedings were entirely and 39 partly successful. A sum of Rs. 3,462-2-3 was realised in execution of decrees during the year.

3. *Appeals.*—16 appeals were made to the Chief Commissioner during the year and 25 appeals were instituted in the Court of the District Judge. Of those preferred to the Chief Commissioner 12 were dismissed.

4. *Court Fees.*—The value of process fees amounted to Rs. 228 as compared with Rs. 311-10 in the previous year and that of institution fees Rs. 1,477-7-0 against Rs. 2,143-3-0 in the previous year. The value of Court Fee Stamps sold amounted to Rs. 5,005-2-0 as compared with Rs. 4,742-15-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Registration.

Officers.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Inspector General of Registration and the 1st Assistant Commissioner and the Treasury Officer Ex Officio Registrar and Sub-Registrar respectively.

2. *Transactions.*—10 documents were registered in Book No. I (Compulsory Registration), 4 in Book No. III (Wills and authorities to adopt) and 175 in Book No. IV (Miscellaneous), of which the registration of 17 was optional and 158 compulsory under local rules, and consisted of 15 General and 6 Special Powers of Attorney, 8 Agreements and 146 Bonds of Promissory notes for loans. No document was refused registration in Book II (Refusal to Register) under part XII of the Registration Act (XVI of 1908). 1 Special Power of attorney was attested in Book No. VI (Power of Attorney attestation). No document remained uncopied at the close of the year and copies of 5 registered documents were asked for and granted.

3. *Valuation.*—The aggregate value of the 185 documents registered in Book I and IV was Rs. 40,610 against Rs. 29,519 in the previous year. The increase is due to larger borrowings by merchants and the grant by Government of more house building advances to Government servants.

4. *Finance.*—The total fees realized amounted to Rs. 431 against Rs. 430-8 in the previous year. The only expenditure was on account of the salary of the Registration Clerk, *viz.*, Rs. 370-10.

CHAPTER VI.

Land Revenue.

1. *Charge.*—Sardar Balwant Singh, U. P. C. S., was the Revenue Assistant from 1st April 1928 to 22nd August 1928 and from 11th January 1929 to 31st March 1929 and during his absence on leave F. S. Jalaluddin Tahsildar officiated.

2. *Area.*—The surveyed area in the neighbourhood of Port Blair subject to Land Revenue was 72,363 acres as in the previous year.

Classification of Land.

Heading.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Difference.	Remarks.
Area under Licenses or Grants—				
Valley.				
1. For annual crops	5,623	5,618	+5	15 acres jungle land cleared for cultivation. 10 acres given over to Agricultural Department for demonstration.
2. Under long lived crops other than coconuts.	165	165	..	
Total	5,788	5,783	+5	—5 acres.
Coconuts—				
3. Under Coconuts	551	551	..	
4. Cleared for coconuts but not planted.	..	..	..	
5. Allotted for planting but not cleared.	..	..	..	
6. Total	551	551	..	
Area with Revenue or other Department—				
7. Under Coconuts	124	124	..	
8. Under other crops	29	19	+10	10 acres acquired for Agricultural Department.
9. Total of items 7 and 8	153	143	+10	
10. Grazing land	246	246	..	
11. Jungle	543	558	—15	Cleared for cultivation of annual crops.
12. Roads	210	210	..	
13. Brooks, tanks, buildings, etc.	6,697	6,697	..	
14. Total	14,188	14,188	..	
Area under licenses or Grantees—				
Hill—				
15. For annual crops	1,677	1,677	..	
16. For long lived crops, other than coconuts.	439	420	+19	Coffee planted in Bumlitan Land Syndicate area.
17. Total of item 15 and 16	2,116	2,097	+19	

Heading.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Difference.	Remarks.	
Coconuts—					Acres.
18. Under Coconuts .	3,065	2,960	105	Grant issued for Bunyadabad. New area planted . . Area resumed . .	67 41 —3 105
					Acres.
19. Cleared for coconut but not planted	199	220	—21	Area planted . . Area resumed . . Cleared during the year	—27 —8 —35 14 —21
20 Allotted for planting but not cleared	4,313	4,406	—93	Area resumed . . Taken under Coffee . Planted with Coco. . Area cleared . .	—46 —19 —14 —14 —93
21. Total of items 18, 19 and 20.	7,577	7,586	—9	New grant issued—67 ares resumed—57 coffee planted—19=—19	
Area with Revenue or other Department—					
22. Coconuts . . .	202	269	—67	67 acres at Bunyadabad given away in grant.	
23 Other crops . .	109	56	+53	Area acquired for Commissariat Department.	
Total of item 22 and 23.	311	325	—14		
25. Grazing Land . .	10,944	10,933	+11	Added on reversion of cleared land to Government.	
26. Jungle . . .	35,997	36,010	—13	Allotment for cultivation Acres Area resumed .	—59 46 —13
27. Roads . . .	450	450	..		
28. Brooks, tanks, buildings, etc.	780	774	6	Sites added at Delaney Pore.	
Total .	58,175	58,175	..		
Grand Total .	72,363	72,363	..		

The details of culturable valley land are as follows :—

Class.	1928-29.	1927-28.
I	3,855	3,855
II	1,460	1,461
III	473	467
Total .	5,788	5,783

3. *Land under Cultivation.*—Land under cultivation was classified as under :—

Heading.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Difference.	Remarks.
GOVERNMENT—				
Valley—				
1. Under crops other than coconuts	29	19	+10	Acquired for Agricultural demonstration farm.
2. Vacant holdings .	566	561	+5	
3. Under coconuts .	124	124	..	
4. Total . . .	719	704	+15	
Hill—				
5. Under crops other than coconuts.	109	56	+53	Acquired for Commissariat Department.
6. Vacant holdings .	459	421	+38	A few holdings were resumed towards the close of the year for allotment to new self supporters.
7. Under coconuts .	202	269	—67	Represents area of Bunyadabad plantation since given on grant.
8. Total . . .	770	746	+24	
Total				
9. Under crops other than coconuts.	138	67	+71	
10. Vacant holdings .	1,025	990	+35	
11. Under coconuts .	326	393	—67	
12. Total . . .	1,489	1,450	+39	
SELF SUPPORTERS—				
Valley				
13. Under crops other than coconuts	3,109	3,153	—44	Due to release of self supporters their holdings passed on to category of free people.
14. Under coconuts .	58	58	..	
15. Total . . .	3,167	3,211	—44	
Hill—				
16. Under crops other than coconuts.	465	460	+5	
17. Under coconuts .	200	122	+78	Acres. Granted and planted . 81 Resumed . . . 3 78
18. Total . . .	665	582	+83	
SUPPORTER—				
Total—				
19. Under crops other than coconuts.	3,574	3,613	—39	
20. Under coconuts .	258	180	+78	
21. Total . . .	3,832	3,793	+39	

Heading.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Difference.	Remarks.
FREE—				
Valley—				
22. Under crops other than coconuts.	2,113	2,069	+44	Due to release of self supporters. Their holdings passed on to category of free people.
23. Under coconuts .	493	493	..	
24. Total . . .	2,606	2,562	+44	
Hill—				
25. Under crops other than coconuts.	1,110	1,156	—46	Resumed during the year.
26. Under coconuts .	2,865	2,838	+27	Planted during the year.
27. Total . . .	3,977	3,994	—19	
Total—				
28. Under crops other than coconuts.	3,223	3,225	—2	
29. Under coconuts .	3,358	3,331	27	
30. Total . . .	6,581	6,556	25	

4. *Revenues.*—The Revenue realised under the various heads during the year under report as compared with that of last year was as follows :—

Heads.	1928-29. Rs. A. P.	1927-28. Rs. A. P.	Difference. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1. Annual Crops .	25,933 8 0	15,204 13 0	+10,728 0 0	Last year there were extraordinary remissions due to excessive rain fall.
2. Coffee . . .	..	1,518 0 0	—1,518 0 0	Became due for payment on 15th March 1929 ; could not be realised before the close of the year.
3. Coconuts and rubber	11,324 13 0	7,945 15 0	+3,378 14 0	(*a*) Bunyadabad plantation was given out on grant. (*b*) Block assessment became due on grants of plantations for the first time.
4. House sites .	2,233 15 0	1,713 1 0	+520 14 0	Due to realization of last years arrears.
5. Grazing charges	7,913 1 0	9,048 1 0	—1,135 0 0	Rinderpest epidemic decreased the number of cattle.
6. Malikana .	284 2 0	173 2 0	+111 0 0	Due to increase in area of land held under occupancy rights.
7. Mutation Fee .	626 0 0	1,158 0 0	—532 0 0	Last year figure included collections for the year previous.
8. Miscellaneous .	15,708 7 0	9,741 10 0	+5,966 13 0	Increase principally represents realization of premiums on Bunyadabad and Rangachang grants,

Heading.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Difference.	Remarks.
9. Foreign Liquor	4,537 0 0	3,140 0 0	+1,397 0 0	Due to competetion at auction.
10. Country Liquor	8,323 0 0	3,638 4 0	+4,684 12 0	Ditto
11. Toddy . .	3,850 0 0	3,700 0 0	+1,150 0 0	Ditto.
12. Edible Birds' nest and shells.	2,470 0 0	2,205 0 0 150 0 0 2,355 0 0	+115 0 0	The increase represents only collection of last years arrears. There was no actual increase.
13. Ferry . .	5,776 12 0	6,349 2 0	—572 6 0	Due to abolition of Janglighat and Viper Ferry.
Total .	88,980 10 0	65,685 0 0	+23,303 10 0	

5. *Self Supporters convict cultivators.*—The number of self supporters cultivators fell from 1,350 to 1,278 as follows :—

1. On 1st April 1928		1,350
2. Since released		63
3. Since dead		13
4. Transferred to Indian Jails		11
5. Remanded on sentence of imprisonment		13
6. Transferred to other professions		98
	Total .	198
7. New Self supporter reenfacements		126
On 31st March 1929		1,278

The number of married self supporter cultivators increased from 857 to 874.

6. *Free cultivators.*—The number of free cultivators increased from 727 to 771 and the number of occupancy tenants from 289 to 345. The occupancy tenants held 1,165 acres of land against 973 acres of last year. Two occupancy tenants gave 6 acres of their land away and three others sold 4½ acres for Rs. 515 an average price of 114 per acre. The average price is steadily increasing and occupancy rights are being sought more eagerly.

7. *Government Coconut Plantations.*—The total area is estimated at 218 acres as compared with 513 acres in the previous year. The plantations contain 3,657 trees in bearing and 1,430 non-bearing. The balance of coconuts in the depot at the commencement of the year was 12,108 the total number of nuts collected amounted to 1,28,733 against 1,44,759 in the previous year the average being about 35 per tree against 16 in 1927-28. 92,016 nuts were sent to the Oil Factory in the Cellular Jail for the extraction of oil and 9,255 were sold or issued as free gifts to convicts and Nicobarese leaving a balance of 30,801 in the depots at the close of the year. A daily average of 17 convicts were employed on the plantations.

8. *Vegetables.*—The total area under vegetables worked by convict labour was 3 acres with an yield of 22,470 lbs. which was issued to the few convicts who are still in receipt of rations. The daily average of convicts employed was 9.

9. *Cesses collected.*—The assessment and collection of cesses stood as follows :—

Heads.	1928-29.			1927-28.			Difference.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Educational Cess . .	3,576	1	0	2,209	12	0	+1,366	5	0	The cess is charged on Revenue which increased hence the corresponding increase in this cess also.
Chaukidari fees . .	7,882	13	0	8,087	6	0	—204	9	0	Due to exemption of self supporters in Government service residing in barracks from Chaukidari and Conservancy charges.
Conservancy fees . .	2,550	15	0	2,671	15	0	—121	0	0	Due to exemption of self supporters in Government service residing in barracks from Chaukidari and Conservancy charges.
Salutri Fees . . .	1,735	10	0	2,144	4	0	—408	10	0	Due to diminition of the number of cattle as result of rinder pest epidemic. The cess is chargeable per head of cattle.

10. *Taqavi.*—During the year under report Rs. 24,794 were advanced as taqavi loans to cultivators Rs. 21,437-12 were collected and Rs. 9,173-11 remitted leaving a total outstanding Rs. 1,02,782-2 at the close of the year.

11. *Cattle.*—The total number of cattle in the Settlement at the close of the year was as follows :—

Cows.	Young stock.	Bull and Bullocks.	Buffaloes and Calves.	Total.
1,983	2,337	2,063	3,335	9,718

of these 525 were owned by Government and the rest by self supporter convicts and free people. There were also 4,627 goats and 148 sheep of which the latter were owned by Government.

There were also 41 male Elephants, 42 females and one elephant calf owned by Government.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE 1928-29.

Receipts and Expenditure. Appendix II.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 18,10,814 against Rs. 16,34,864 and the expenditure Rs. 39,38,747 against Rs. 39,70,053 in the previous year. The difference in the figures for 1927-28 as given in the last report and those now given for that year is due to further adjustments by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

2. *Cost of Convicts.—Appendix III.*—With reference to observations made in para. 2 of this Chapter in 1927-28 Annual Report, Government of India have in their letter No. F29/29-Jails, dated the 12th August 1929, agreed to take the net cost of guarding and maintaining the convicts for the next 3 years at 66 per cent of the net cost of the administration. On this basis the net cost of each convict during 1928-29 was Rs. 203-2 for an average of 6915 convicts.

3. *Increase—Receipts* :—The main increases occur under the following heads for reasons noted against each :—

1. *II. Taxes on Income* :—Due to the revision of the pay of the establishments and the levy of taxes on perquisits such as house-rent, etc.
2. *V. Land Revenue* :—Due to realisation of Revenue on new plantations since come into bearing and also increase in the acreage brought under cultivation.
3. *VI. Excise* :—Due to higher bids.
4. *VII. Stamps* :—Due to increased sale of stamps owing to more litigation and money lending by self-supporter convicts.
5. *XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlement* :—(*a*) *Sale of Settlement produce* :—Due to the increased demand for fresh water by S. S. "Maharaja" and "Ahmedi."

   (*b*) *Unclaimed and intestate property* :—Due to more intestate deaths during the year.

   (*c*) *Educational Cess* :—Due to increase in Land Revenue on which this cess is charged.

   (*d*) *Recoveries of Service Payments* :—Due to recoveries of over-payment from the Commandant, Military Police, ordered by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues.
6. *Public Works Department* :—The increase is mainly due to the credit of supplies stores.
7. *Forests* :—Due to increased activities of the Department and consequent more sales.

4. *Receipts—Decrease :*— The main decreases occur under the following heads for reasons noted against each :—

1. *XVIII Jails and Convict Settlement :*—(*a*) *Hire of Convicts :*—Due to decrease in the number of labouring convicts and consequent less number of convicts supplied on hire.

(*b*) *Sale of Stores :*—Due to the discontinuance of the sale of stores to Baniahs and the less quantity stores purchased by private residents due to expansion of private trade.

(*c*) *Veterinary receipts :*—Due to death of large number of cattle on account of Rinderpest and the consequent less fees realised.

(*d*) *Ferry dues :*—Due to the abolition of Viper—Junglighat ferry; the contract bid was low.

(*e*) *Refunds :*—Due to the adjustment in 1927-28 of large amounts refunded by Burma Government under Dredger and Reclamation Works.

5. *Expenditure—Increase:*—The main increases occur under the following heads for reasons noted against each :—

1. 7. *Stamps :*—Due to increase in the sale of stamps and the consequent increase in the commission paid.

2. 19. *Interest :*—Due to payment of arrears interest not drawn in previous years.

3. 25 *Jails and Convict Settlements :*—

(1) *Medical Establishment:*—Due to increase in the staff and the increments of pay.

(2) *Commissariat Establishment :*—Due to the employment of full complements of subordinates and the increase under travelling allowance and other allowances.

(3) *Treasury Establishment :*—Due to the addition of a post of Shroff and arrears charge allowance of Officiating Treasury Officer for 1927-28 drawn during the year.

(4) *Veterinary Establishment:*—Due to the addition of a post of Temporary Veterinary Assistant and increments of pay.

(5) *Marine Establishment :*—Due to further additional appointment of skilled workers in the Marine Yard.

(6) *Police Establishment :*—Due to higher rate of pay of the Commandant, Military Police and increments to the men of the battalion and also increase under travelling allowance, etc.

(7) *Supplies and Services :*—

(*a*) *Subsistence money to Convicts :*—Due to grant of more self-supporter tickets.

(*b*) *Rations to Police :*—Due to non-adjustment of the full amount in 1927-28.

(*c*) *Clothing for Police and Convicts, etc. :*—Due to issue of full uniforms including Mosquito Nets and Great Coats to Police.

(*d*) *Marine Supplies* :—Due to purchase of certain new plants and machinery for the Marine Workshop.

(*e*) *Medical Supplies* :—Due to the payment by Medical Department for perishable stores and medical comforts formerly adjusted by *pro formâ*.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Contingencies* :—Due to the expenditure on purchase of agricultural implements, etc., for the development of agriculture.

(*g*) *Dredging Operation* :—Due to more reclamation work done.

(*h*) *Charges—Ahmedi* :—Due to more number of voyages than in the previous year.

4. *Public Works Department* :—Due to adjustment of suspense accounts.

6. *Expenditure—Decrease* :—The main decreases occur under the following heads for reasons noted against each :—

1. *Establishment and Contingencies* :—Due to Deputy Commissioner being on leave for a portion of the year and the post of Assistant Commissioner, Nicobars, being vacant.

2. *Education Establishment* :—Due to less expenditure under educational (?) other charges.

3. *Jail Establishment* :—Due to a Senior Jailor having been on long leave in England and non-employment of a substitute.

4. *Supplies and Services* :—

(*a*) *Passage money to S. S. Families.*—Due to less number of families imported than in the previous year.

(*b*) *Commissariat Supplies* :—Due to less stores imported owing to reduction in rationed convict strength.

(*c*) *Forest Supplies* :—Due to less fuel purchased owing to reduction in rationed convict strength.

(*d*) *Ordnance Supplies* :—Due to more ordnance stores purchased in 1927-28 than in 1928-29.

(*e*) *Passage money and freight* :—Due to less freight realised owing to less stores purchased.

(*f*) *Charges—Maharaja* :—Due to more receipts adjusted than in the previous year and consequently the net expenditure was reduced.

5. *Forest Department* :—Due to less expenditure under capital head owing to non-purchase of elephants.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

1. *Executive Commissariat Officer.*—Captain H. L. Ogden, I.A.S.C. throughout the year.

2. *General Survey.*—During the year one Jailor was withdrawn from th Department, leaving the subordinate executive strength :—

Ross Stores	1 Store Keeper.
Dairy Farm	1 Jailor.
Veterinary Circle I (includes butchery) . . .	1 Veterinary Assistant.
Veterinary Circle II (includes dairy veterinary work)	1 Veterinary Assistant.
Veterinary Cirlce III	1 Veterinary Assistant.

The third Veterinary Assistant was obtained from India, on a tempora agreement, to replace the Jailor transferred. Bullock Transport was more o less divided and in charge of the 3 Veterinary Assistants.

The outstanding feature of the year was expansion in various direction to cope with urgent needs, with, at the same time, an eye to the necessit of limiting Government action and competition in spheres where private ente prise showed signs of taking the field. Little evidence of the fulfilment of th hope that eventually the operations of the Department will largely be take over by private dealers and contractors was noticed. This refers to all branc of activity but particularly to dairy supplies, beef and mutton supplies a transport at distant stations. The time for trusting to local enterprise i these, at least, is not yet. The Department purchased local paddy to th extent of 3,36,400 lbs. for its own use and for the Forest Department at lbs. per Rupee. The district around Hobdaypur produced the heaviest cr while the best quality grain came from around the villages of Cadell Ga and Tusonabad. Of varieties it was noticed that " gol," " Chota rangoo and " hathi " dhan were the commonest while other kinds bought were " kari ", " china ", " lal ", " bara rangooni " and " sundar ". The so-cal " sarkari " dhan was grown from seed supplied by Government and repo are that it cropped heavily. No disease was noticed in the grain and it w so clean that no " refraction " deduction was made.

There was a noticeable milk shortage in the Settlement. This was due various causes, the chief of them being (1) a bad climate, (2) inferior cows, lack of nourishment in grazing, (4) shortage of grazing due to the spread sensitive plant (mimosa pudica) and other weeds, (5) consumption of milk cultivators who are getting wealthier every year, (6) the growth of tea dri ing, (7) after effects of the rinderpest epidemic, which killed off many cow

Rinderpest among cattle was present among island cattle during most the year and is dealt with in detail later in the report. With the exceptio this however, cattle were noticeably fit and healthy and compared very favo ably with village herds in India. Grazing was admittedly insufficient in m places and little or no effort was made by villagers to improve it.

During the year the working of the three concerns that can hope to run at a profit, namely the Dairy Farm, the Butchery and the Bakery, by the old method of accounting ended with a combined balance in favour of Rs. 1,910-14-4. In the preceding year the result was a balance on the wrong side of Rs. 13,405-5-9.

3. *Contracts.*—At the commencement of the year the usual contracts for the supply of milk to hospitals (excepting the British Military and the European General) and to the Cellular Jail, were concluded. So many complaints were received of adulteration that it was determined to expand the Dairy Farm so as to be able as far as possible, to give all hospitals milk from there. By the end of the year this had been carried into effect and the contracts rescinded. Other contracts were made for the purchase of chickens and eggs, sundry bazar articles and for the sale of hides and skins. No fair bids for the disposal of refuse meat and offals from the butchery were received and this was carried out departmentally with success.

4. *Stores and Supplies.*—The average daily ration strength was :—

British Troops	135
Military Police	472
Convicts	613

Stores to the value of Rs. 1,63,311-9-0 were imported from India through the agency of the Indian Army Service Corps and the Indian Stores Department against Rs. 1,89,077-7-0 in the previous year.

Slaughter cattle and sundry articles to the value of Rs. 28,204-7-3 were also purchased locally.

The decrease in the value of imports was due partially to a decrease of 187 in the daily average convict strength but mainly to exploitation of local purchase of slaughter cattle. The amount paid into the Treasury in cash, accruing from all sales and services was Rs. 70,894-14-0, while credits amounting to Rs. 82,593-4-10 became due to the department by book adjustment, other than *pro formâ* receipts.

The condition of imported stores was generally good with the exception of fresh vegetables, potatoes and onions, which, as in previous years, caused heavy losses. At one period ata gave a lot of trouble owing to attacks by weavils and the necessary cleaning caused loss. This commodity was twice the cause of complaint by consumers. The total losses written off during the year amounted to Rs. 1,627-11-1 while surpluses (mainly caused by stores gaining weight in the humid climate) to the value of Rs. 1,059-1-0 were credited to Government. Judging by normal supply depot losses in India the figures given are very satisfactory. Six weeks supply of all commodities (excepting ata) was kept for emergency, in addition to maintenance stocks. Only one month's reserve of ata was kept in order to minimise losses from the effects of the climate and insect pests.

5. *Machinery.*—The Ice-Plant worked fairly satisfactorily under contract and the ice-supply did not fail at any time.

6. *Mutton and Beef Supply.*—Of late years the demand for beef and mutton here has been met almost entirely by import from India of live-stock. In the case of sheep this still continues, though on a much smaller scale, as the price

of mutton (Rs. 1-4-0 per pound), is too high for most people while the troops get a mutton issue once per month instead of once per week. Sheep imported during the year were only fair in condition many of them ewes and lamb which had to be kept for some months. The losses from dysenteric diarrhœa in former years suggested experiments in feeding in order to try and combat the disease. Accordingly sheep were grazed very sparingly and never during rain or before the sun was well up. A small ration of gram and a certain amount of dry hay (mostly imported) was fed to them, while drinking water was given at regular hours. The result of this was to reduce the death incidence from diseases and debility from 124 to 81, while the carcase weight slightly improved. It may be accepted as an axiom that the climate of Port Blair does not suit sheep and that their breeding here is not an economic proposition.

In order to reduce the large losses sustained by the butchery in the past, this year local purchase of cattle was exploited as far as practicable. It was found possible to buy cattle locally at an average price of about Rs. 44. The price of an animal imported from Calcutta worked out at approximately Rs. 74-8 per head. The standard of outturn, general quality and age of imported cattle was, as usual, unsatisfactory and once more rinderpest was introduced into the Islands, by a batch which arrived in January. In all, during the year only 99 head were imported while 416 head costing Rs. 17,927-8 were purchased locally. The outturn and general quality of these was vastly superior to those from India and few complaints were received regarding beef supplied. Working on the old style of accounts the Butchery for the year showed a balance on the right side of Rs. 5,305-0-9, whereas the year before the loss was Rs. 3,993-9-8. It is expected that when the accounts are worked out by commercial methods, a matter now under consideration, they will still show a credit balance. During local purchase operations, due attention was always given to the danger of depletion of the bovine population of the Islands. No cattle fit for the plough, no milch cows and no promising young animals were bought. The animals secured were, in order of greatest numbers, (1) young bulls and geldings that showed no promise of making good plough cattle, because of either size of conformation, (2) bullocks past work, (3) sterile cows. At first cultivators were chary of bringing forward animals for sale but later on they came readily enough. At present no estimate can be made of how long local supplies will last but it seems probable that importation will have to be resumed sooner or later. Butchery stock statistics are given in Appendix I.

7. *Milk, butter and cream supply.*—On the first day of the financial year the total milk yield of the Dairy was 353 pounds. Throughout the Settlement it was evident that the milk supply was not equal to the demand. At the same time the Dairy Farm was running at a heavy loss; the main cause being that realizations from a small output were far too small to carry the heavy over-head charges inseparable from such a concern. The remedy was obviously expansion and sanction was obtained to purchase and import 12 Sindi cows and 11 buffalo cows. All these animals arrived in the spring of 1929 and were in full milk, with calves at heel. The maximum output reached by the Dairy was on February 5th, 1929, when 724 pounds were produced. By this time, all contracts had been rescinded and the Farm became responsible for the supply of milk to all hospitals, to the Cellular Jail and to a large

number of residents. Unfortunately, rinderpest was introduced by a batch of slaughter cattle in January 1929 and all the Sindi cows developed the disease while many of the other milking cows had a more or less virulent attack. Several animals died or had to be destroyed and only prompt inoculation and resolute action prevented what might have been a disaster. This reflected itself at once in the milk yield and many cows will not get back to normal until the next period of lactation. In spite of this, however, the yield on the last day of the year was 572 pounds and hospitals and residents, etc., were being supplied with their full requirements. The financial position of the Dairy was on the upward grade. The total realization from all products during the year were Rs. 22,376-14-6 against Rs. 16,023-0-5 of the year before, while, by the old method of accounting, the balance debtor had improved from Rs. 11,637-3-5 to Rs. 6,814-9-8, comparing the two years. Freight and import costs of new stock (a non-recurring expenditure) were responsible for Rs. 2,166-12-0 of this adverse balance. The policy of trying to rear bull calves as well as cow calves was continued with success and the death incidence among buffalo calves especially was materially less than in former years. In commercial dairies, it should be remembered, male calves are either destroyed or otherwise disposed of at birth and the retention of these animals in the dairy makes a material difference to it from the financial point of view, but is considered necessary in the interests of the development of the Colony. Calves of the pure Hissar breed seem to do well here and the batch of them on hand will make good plough cattle eventually. As usual, imported cows during the year were very slow to take the bull but this fault may disappear in the next generation.

At the end of the year, there were several very promising young animals in the Farm which will be available for breeding purposes in a year or two.

The Chouldari farm was abandoned as unhealthy and the stock from there moved to a good site on the hill near Taylerabad.

Green grass was cut mainly from plantations at Mitha Khari and Port Mouat.

8. *Bread Supplies.*—The Bakery worked at the handsome profit of Rs. 3,420-7-3 for the year and baked on an average 333 pounds of bread daily, in addition to small quantities of buns, biscuits, etc. The outturn per cent. of bread *versus* flour was 135 pounds, which is slightly better than I.A.S.C. standards. The profit of the preceding year was Rs. 2,225-7-4.

9. *Bullock Transport.*—This branch of activity in the department was very costly. Orders to reduce the number of working animals to a minimum were carried out as far as possible. There were 109 bullocks and 17 buffaloes at the end of the year.

10. *Cattle Breeding.*—The policy of encouraging local cattle owners to take an interest in the breeding of their cattle was continued. There were at the end of the year 28 stud bulls distributed throughout the area, being maintained by Government. In cases where practicable these bulls were allowed to graze with village herds as cultivators were too apathetic to bring cows to the nearest standing bull. Some of these bulls were undoubtedly sterile and perhaps owners could not be blamed for refusing to take the risk

of possible non-fecundation of cows even when the alternative was putting them to an inferior village bull. Of the stud bulls which were getting old four were destroyed. The local purchase of cattle for the butchery weeded out scores of young scrub bulls from village herds, while the total number of animals castrated in the Islands by the veterinary branch, exclusive of Government stock, was 323 against 166 last year.

Breeding at the Dairy Farm continued on systematic lines and some good calves are the result. The Farm suffered from the lack of a Hissar bull but Montgomery Hissar crosses turned out well.

11. *Crops and Fodder.*—Attempts to grow lucerne and maize proved abortive probably owing to inferior seed and to insect pests. Lack of suitable land and shortage of labour prevented experiments with other green crops such as jowar which ought to grow here. The fine autumn enabled a large amount of hay to be gathered from Elephant Point, Perseverance Point and Navy Bay Hill but its quality was mostly poor and cattle did not seem to relish it unless chaffed and mixed with grain or fed long in mixture with imported hay. However, the crop was used to feed a lot of the Dairy stock, transport animals and sheep for about 3½ months. Guinea-grass plantations were improved and slightly expanded and the grass was mostly used for transport bullocks, non-milking cows and young calves. Experiments made in the past show that this grass adversely affects the yield of milking cows. A certain amount of paddy straw was obtained during the year, some of it being given gratis by cultivators.

Great difficulty was felt in obtaining enough green grass for both dairy cattle and transport bullocks partly owing to lack of sufficient labour and partly to depredations by private cattle in Commissariat grass reserves.

12. *Cattle Diseases.*—At the beginning of the year rinderpest was very widely spread in the Settlement and had been in existence since November 1927. Casualties among village cattle were causing alarm and stricter rules as to movements of cattle seemed necessary. These were accordingly drawn up and applied as stringently as possible. Passive serum inoculation was used to the full and gradually the disease was stamped out, the last case occurring at Mitha Khari at the beginning of October. The islands were declared free at midnight on the 9th-10th November 1928. Deaths from the disease, owing to lack of proper statistical methods, could not be computed but an approximate estimate, based on figures given for the first part of the epidemic by the Revenue Assistant was 1300 head.

On the 12th January 1929 rinderpest was again introduced by a batch of slaughter cattle from Calcutta. Unfortunately, on the same ship were a herd of Sindi cows for the Dairy Farm. In spite of the most careful precautions the Dairy Farm became infected and many cases occurred there. Very bad cases among cows and calves were destroyed while careful nursing saved the mild cases. Passive serum inoculation of cattle of the villages in the Dairy Farm area and their strict segregation prevented the disease from spreading. Over at Shore Point where the affected slaughter cattle had been sent, inoculation of the cattle in the village near by was very effective, only one case occurring outside the Commissariat segregation area. This area was declared free

of the disease on the 27th March 1929. The Dairy Farm was still infected but at the end of the year it was hoped to declare it free within a month or so.

The cattle rules worked very well and slightly altered in form, were forwarded to the Local Government with a view to their being legalized.

No foot-and-mouth disease or any other epizootic disease, other than rinderpest, appeared during the year.

The division of the area into 3 Veterinary Circles each under its own assistant worked very well. The chief lack felt was that of efficient convict dressers. These men are difficult to obtain as they must be more or less literate, for compounding work, and such are few and far between.

There were two or three bad cases of cattle-maiming during the year among village cattle and these were handed over to the Police.

The dog quarantine station on Aberdeen was closed owing to the kennels being badly tick-infested and new ones of a better type, with cemented floors, made in Ross Transport Lines. Five dogs were imported and duly quarantined, during the twelve months. Rabies continued to be non-existent in the Islands but the dog population showed signs of a far too rapid increase.

Disease among fowls was responsible for heavy losses during the year and had great effect on the price of eggs.

13. *Veterinary Statistics.*—During the year case-books, etc., show that the following animals were treated medicinally or with dressings throughout the area. The figures include Government stock and may be taken to be below actual cases treated. Many village cattle were treated by compounders from their emergency stocks of medicines and no written record kept of the cases, while simple cases needing no issue of medicines other than oil for dressing or requiring advice only were not booked.

Bovine.	Equines.	Elephants.	Sheep.	Goats.	Dogs.	Cats.	Deer.	Fowls.
1,291	28	1	192	238	96	4	1	46

These statistics do not include anti-rinderpest serum inoculations or castrations. In all 18,000 doses of serum were used and total castrations, as before mentioned, were 323.

A Greener humane killer was bought during the year and proved very useful, while two Burdizzo (Italia) Castrators were ordered but had not yet come to hand. These instruments will make the operation bloodless and practically painless and should save a great deal of sepsis which is hard to avoid in this climate and under local conditions at present.

The lack of proper hospitals where animals could be taken in and treated as in-door patients was again severely felt, as much suffering is caused, not to mention loss of life, by animals being kept by their owners at home under the most unhygienic conditions. There is ample scope for two veterinary hospitals located, say, one at Navy Bay, the other somewhere in the old Eastern District.

APPENDIX I.

Butchery Stock Statistics.

——	Slaughter cattle.	Calves.	Slaughter Sheep.	Lambs.	Slaughter Goats.	Kids.
On hand 31st March 1928	112	20	263	50	63	2
Imported . . .	99	..	225	..	..	..
Purchased locally . .	416	..	..	..	..	..
Born	..	18	..	38	..	1
Received by transfer from lambs on maturing .	..	..	26	..	..	..
Received by transfer from transport . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer from Dairy Farm . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..
Total receipt .	651	38	514	88	63	3
Slaughtered . . .	522	..	311	..	..	..
Destroyed . . .	3	..	2	..	..	..
Died of disease . .	7	15	81	24	5	1
Sold alive . . .	..	..	10	..	45	..
Sold alive by auction .	..	..	..	..	12	2
Transferred to Transport .	4	..	..	..	..	..
Transferred to stud bulls .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Issued by transfer from lamb on maturing.	..	..	..	26	..	..
Lost while grazing . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total Issued .	537	15	404	50	63	3
Balance on 31st March 1929	114	23	110	38	..	..

Average carcase outturn local cattle . . . . . 171 pounds.
Average carcase outturn imported cattle . . . . 121 pounds.
Average carcase outturn Sheep . . . . . . 19 pounds.
Price of Beef . . . . 0-7-0 pounds.
Price of Mutton . . . . 1-4-0 pounds.

APPENDIX II.

Dairy Stock Statistics.

—	Bulls.	Cows.	Cow Calves.	Bull Calves.	Buffalo Bulls.	Buffalo Cows.	Buffalo cow calves.	Buffalo bull calves.
On hand on 31st March 1928	4	53	45	38	2	41	23	19
Imported	1	12	3	8	..	11	8	2
Born	..	..	12	11	..	..	12	15
Received by transfer from cow or buffalo calves on maturing.	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..
Total Receipts	5	72	60	57	2	57	43	36
Died of Rinderpest	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Died of other disease	..	..	5	6	..	2	8	4
Destroyed (Rinderpest)	..	3	4	1	..	1	..	..
Destroyed (other reasons).	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..
Sold by auction	..	6	1	1	..	3	1	..
Issued by transfer on maturing—								
To batch of cows	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..
To batch slaughter	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
To batch draught	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Transferred to Settlement	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Transferred to Slaughter	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Issued	4	14	22	19	2	8	15	5
Balance on 31st March 1929	1	58	38	38	..	49	28	31

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Price milk	0	2	0	per pound.
Price of butter	2	0	0	per pound.
Price of cream	1	4	0	per pound.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Charge.*—Mr. R. W. Lindsay, Assistant Engineer who was in charge of the Division was relieved by Mr. W. E. Kingsley also of the Burma service on the 14th April 1928 and the latter continued to be in charge to the end of the year.

2. *Staff.*—In addition to the Assistant Engineer the executive staff consisted of 1 Supervisor, 4 Upper Subordinates, 1 Store Overseer, 1 Surveyor, 1 Temporary Overseer and a Foreman Engineer. The Surveyor was employed mainly on the survey of the Charlotte Bay reclamation, a portion of the Kadakachang swamp and the Mitha Khari swamp, and the temporary overseer in the compilation of Standard Measurement Books of buildings in the Settlement. The Store Overseer was in charge of the stores and the other executive subordinates held charge of various sections.

The office staff consisted of 1 accountant, 8 clerks, 1 draftsman and a tracer.

3. *Inspection.*—The last accounts inspection of the Division was held during June 1927 by a party sent by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

4. *Receipts—XXX Civil Works.*—The revenue realised as detailed below amounts to Rs. 16,796.

	Rs.
Rent of buildings	4,394
Rent of electric installations	1,648
Recoveries of expenditure	780
Interest on Cemetery Endowment	5
Miscellaneous	9,969
Total	16,796

5. *Expenditure—47 Military Works.*—An allotment of Rs. 6,675 was placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for the maintenance of the Military buildings of which Rs. 4,268 was expended.

A barrack Sergeant was entertained throughout the year to look after Military furniture.

No new works were undertaken during the year.

There were no receipts.

6. *Expenditure—41 Civil Works.*—The budget estimate amounted to Rs. 2,14,450 and the actual expenditure as compared to grants was as given below :—

VOTED.

1928-29.	Minor Works.			Repairs.						
	Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous.	Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
Revised Budget allotment	57,750	3,000	9,000	57,700	17,000	8,000	45,700	16,300	..	2,14,450
Actual expenditure	15,587	..	8,907	39,323	16,480	4,140	45,624	15,262	1,42,146	2,87,469

NON-VOTED.

Repairs Buildings.

1928-29.	Rs.
Revised Budget allotment	300
Actual expenditure	294

7. *Capital Cost of Buildings.*—The capital cost of the buildings in the administration under the charge of the Public Works Department stood at Rs. 65,00,000.

8. *Details of Expenditure.*—Appendix VI gives details of cash expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,87,763.

9. *Activities of the Department.*—Apart from the usual annual repairs to buildings and roads and plant, the following works were undertaken during the year.

(1) *Construction* :—A motor garage at Haddo, an open portico to Public Works Department building No. 50 on Ross; two latrines for Maymyo Hospital, 2 Kennels in Public Works Department building No. 137 on Ross for dogs in quarantine, two school buildings at Herbertabad and Manpur, a length of masonry drain at Aberdeen and an additional room for the telephone exchange at Aberdeen. Constructing an Observatory and quarters for three observers and Chaukidar of the Upper Air Observatory established at Port Blair by the Meteorological Department.

(2) *Alterations and Extensions* :—One school building at Lamba Line into residential quarters, Public Works Department building No. 55 at Haddo into an office and laboratory for the Agricultural Officer, Bullock shed Public Works Department building No. 3 at Wimberleyganj into a school, extension of the Andamanese barrack No. 53 at Haddo, extension of Shipping Godown at Phœnix Bay, extension of the Forest Office at Chatham.

(3) *Re-roofing* :—Commissariat barrack No. 115 at Aberdeen, Convict Barrack No. 7 at Navy Bay and Chief Commissioner's Printing Press on Ross.

(4) *Special repairs* to the Wind Mill attached to Dilthaman tank, jetties at Dundas Point and Ross and sea wall round Ross.

The Department also maintained all Military, Forest and Post and Telegraph buildings.

10. *Contribution Works.*—The construction of a school and of an office, dispensary stores and staff quarters for the Ferrar Ganj Colony and also of motor garage for the officer in charge of the colony were the main contribution works taken in hand during the year.

11. *Local Material.*—(1) The manufacture of lime, surkhi and bricks was continued during the year under review but the sale of these articles to private persons was discontinued. Owing to the shortage of fuel and labour the local manufacture of lime and surkhi suffered to a great extent. The following figures indicate this year's output of manufacture as compared with the previous year.

	Lime.	Surkhi.	Bricks.
1927-28	29,550 Cft.	25,310 Cft.	115,000 No.
1928-29	11,300 „	10,550 „	152,400 „

(2) The stone quarry at Namunaghar yielded the following during the year under review.

	Ashlar.	Flag Stone.	Rubble Stone.	Drain Stone.	Tomb Stone.
1927-28	12	..	42,660	248	1
1928-29	14	339	21,420	184	..

(3) *Timber.*—The Forest Department is the only source of supply and difficulty is experienced in obtaining necessary supplies without considerable delay.

12. *Transport.*—Difficulty exists in the matter of land and water transport. This Department now maintains four motor lorries but still has to depend on the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Commissariat Officer for help which owing to other demands on transport is not readily available. The Marine Department is the only source of supply for water transport here and difficulty is experienced on account of shortage of water carriage in that Department. The progress of work is much retarded on account of this transport difficulty.

13. *Mode of Execution of Works.*—Works in the Department are mainly carried out by convict labour supplied free by the Settlement.

Experience proves that the execution of works by these convicts does not compare either in quality or quantity with that of free labour.

An attempt was made to execute works by contract especially on metal collection and on the construction of buildings. The few contractors who have ventured with imported labour have done very well.

14. *Electric Installation on Ross.*—The installation of the new electric plant on Ross is progressing and is expected to be completed in the ensuing year. It is being installed in a new building, Public Works Department building No. 6 on Ross; new dynamo, mains and meters have been provided, also the overhead mains and feeders and the battery plates have been renewed.

15. *Communications.*—The maintenance and ordinary repairs were carried out to all roads in charge of the department and a renewal coat was given to portions requiring them. The surface of the road deteriorates very rapidly due to very heavy rainfall, increase in motor and other traffic and to the fact that only light road rollers are used for repairs. Heavier road rollers should be used in Port Blair but this would necessitate the reconstruction of all the existing bridges and culverts to take additional loads. The widening and bunding of the main harbour road from miles $10\frac{7}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{8}$ was put in hand during the year. Bridges, sluices and culverts were constructed and repaired by the Department wherever necessary. The replacement of wooden sluices by "Calco" automatic drainage gates is proceeding gradually and the following were installed during the year.

(1) Port Mouat . . . . (5 gates)

(2) Mithakhari . . . . (6 gates)

A new reinforced concrete sluice of 3 calco gates was installed at Maymyo.

16. *Dredger and Reclamation Schemes.*—Work on bunds was commenced with imported Ranchi coolies. In December 1928 Mr. Harris, Consulting

Engineer to the Governmet of India, Department of Industries and Labour and Mr. Addams-Williams, Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, went over the new areas to be reclaimed at (1) Mithakhari, (2) Chauldari, (3) Bumlitan and Sipighat, (4) Brigade Creek, and a survey of the Mithakhari swamp was prepared and sent to Mr. Williams.

17. *Accounts.*—(1) The maintenance and working of accounts in the Division has not been satisfactory. This was due to the want of a qualified Accountant capable of maintaining accounts in accordance with Public Works Department rules and procedure.

(2) The stores of the Department are in charge of a Store Overseer. A complete verification of the stores was made during the year and revealed large excesses and shortages resulting in a net deficit of stores to the value of Rs. 3,785 due mainly to the gross negligence of the previous store-overseer who was dismissed. The case was reported to the Government of India whose orders have not yet been received.

(3) A temporary overseer was employed to compile Standard Measurement Books of all buildings in the Division.

18. *Conclusion.*—There is no parallel to this Division either in India or Burma as its officers have to carry out the duties of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Irrigation Engineers. The work has been carried on under great difficulties, the main ones being that of obtaining skilled convict labour and a reasonable outturn of work from these men.

19. *Works done by District Officers.—Roads.* 27 miles and 1859 Rft. of roads were repaired or remetalled and four miles of roads were made.

Drains.—20 miles and 4,126 Rft. of drains were cleaned and 4 miles and 1727 Rft. of new drains made.

Stone Breaking.—87,505 Cft. of road metal gravel and dust was turned out during the year by the stone crusher and convicts at various stations.

Bunds.—5,133 Rft. of bund were made and 8,540 Rft. of bund were repaired.

Temporary Buildings.—17 huts were erected and 31 huts were repaired.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

Management.—The Schools were managed by a Committee consisting of:—

The Deputy Commissioner as President.

Two Assistant Commissioners.

Revenue Assistant.

Two members of the Local Born Association.

The Head Master.

The Officer-in-Charge, Ferrarganj Colony, and Rev. A. D. Kevan, B.A., as Secretary.

2. *Number of Schools, Appendix XXIX.*—At the end of the year under report there were 20 Schools in the Settlement, including the Anglo-Vernacular High, Middle and Primary Schools at South Point and Anglo-Vernacular Primary School at Garacherama. The rest were all vernacular Primary schools in the villages, teaching up to 3rd Standard only.

One new Karen School in the North Andaman Division was opened during the year, but the school at Dhani Khari, was temporarily shut down, owing to the small number of children attending; it will most probably be re-started, when the number of children has increased. The bad attendance was partly because of its inconvenience and its concurrent use as dispensary. A kacha hut for school use is nearly ready. The new school near Bonington was opened for the benefit of Karen children, who have come down from Burma and settled on the land.

A building programme is in hand for building 6 primary schools and 12 quarters for 12 primary school teachers which are expected to be completed during the ensuing year.

3. *Establishment.*—The staff consisted of one Head Master, and 20 Assistant Masters for the Anglo-Vernacular and 35 teachers for the Vernacular Schools; 21 of the latter were convicts. There were seven mistresses in the Girls' School. The attempt to teach English in the Girls' School was not justified by results and the post of English Mistress for Girls was abolished from 1st September 1928. The number of trained and certificated teachers was eight. During the course of the year under report a third High School Teacher's post was sanctioned and Mr. N. C. Sen, B.Sc., was appointed to teach Science and Mathematics. This should improve a very weak subject amongst our students and any who enter on a University course where the knowledge of Science is necessary, will be materially benefited.

4. *Subjects.*—(1) *Agriculture.*—Agriculture is now included in the curriculum of the High School and the Agricultural Officer Mr. G. I. Kovoor, B.Sc. (Wales), takes the classes in this subject, in the 8th, 9th and 10th Standards. For the first time it was taken as an optional subject in the High School Examination of March 1929; six students choosing it. As time ad-

vances the knowledge gained in these classes should benefit the community as a whole by inculcating improved methods of farming.

(2) *Carpentry.*—A number of boys are trained in carpentry and are able to make small articles of furniture. It is under proposal to import advanced instruction and enable students to adopt carpentry as a profession.

(3) *Scholarships.*—4 scholarships have been granted during the year—two of Rs. 40, one of Rs. 50 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to 4 students who are undergoing training in India and Burma—2 in medicine 1 in agriculture and 1 in arts. 8 Bridge Scholarships of Rs. 4 each were also granted to enable students to continue their studies in the Middle School classes of this School.

5. *Finance.*—The income realised and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 5,155-4-6 chiefly from school fees and educational cess. The increase is due to the increased receipt of education cess. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,538-1 against Rs. 40,721 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the annual increment given to the teachers on the permanent establishment.

6. *Inspections.*—Quarterly tests in the Schools were made by the Head Master. The members and the Secretary of the School Committee also made fairly frequent visits. On the whole there was an improvement in the way of cleanliness and tidiness of the school buildings, but it was not so marked as in the previous year.

The Inspector of Schools, Rangoon Cirlce II, inspected the Government High School, South Point, on the 11th and 12th December 1928 and recorded useful notes in his report, which have been attended to. On his way back to Rangoon, he also paid a visit to Bonington School, and reported it to be satisfactory.

7. *Attendance.*—The attendance on the whole was better than last year. The total number of children in all the Settlement Schools increased from 876 to 915; but the contrast between the attendance of children of free parents and of convict parents was rather marked. The number of boys and girls of free parentage attending school rose from 331 to 378 and from 52 to 76 respectively, but the pupils of convict parentage decreased from 493 to 461.

The increase in the number of pupils of free parentage seems to point to the fact of there being plenty of children in the Settlement now of school age. The supply is rapidly increasing. The decrease in the number of pupils of convict parentage is largely due to several Mappilla boys having left their studies when they have completed their village school courses, and the demand for child labour. Most village boys cannot join the main High School without financial help. Some Mappilla students would have joined the main school this year, had the Boarding House been opened. At any rate there seems a fair prospect of this project being put in operation next year.

The number and attendance of boys and girls of both convict and free parentage are shown in Appendix XXIX.

8. *Examinations.*—Fourteen students sat for the High School and ten for the Middle School Examinations of the Burma Education Department, against eleven and fourteen respectively last year. Three out of fourteen and five out of ten passed. The former result is not as good as expected, for the work

of students was better than usual. It is nevertheless an improvement on last year, and would have been better still by one more pass, had it not been for an unfortunate case of copying and collusion. In the case of the Middle School Examination, the result is good, 50per cent. of the boys having passed. The results compared favourably with those of schools in Burma.

9. *Book Depot and Library.*—The purchase and sale of books has been discontinued ; books to the value of Rs. 81-2-6 out of the stock were sold leaving books worth Rs. 566-9 in stock at the end of the year. As most of the books are unsaleable action will be taken to dispose of the stock.

Library.—Books to the value of Rs. 142-2 were purchased for the Library during the course of the year under report. There are now 1,385 books in the Library.

10. *Drill and Games.*—Drill was taught for 20 minutes daily.

Hockey, Football and Cricket were played during the year. The playground for the small boys was maintained, so that the youngest can get accustomed to games early and the number of boys taking part in games increased. The School team took a very stirring part in the contests for the Ferrar and Gymkhana Hockey cups, and won both of them. As the School had retained the Gymkhana Hockey Cup for three consecutive seasons, a replica was given by the Gymkhana Committee to the School team in place of the original cup.

The Annual School Sports were held on 2nd February 1929 and all events were well contested. The Chief Commissioner (Lt.-Colonel M. L. Ferrar) presided over the function and Mrs. Conlin distributed the prizes, in place of Mrs. Ferrar, who was indisposed.

11. *Prize Distribution.*—This event was held on 27th October 1928. The Chief Commissioner Mr. J. M. Wright, presided and Mrs. Wright gave away the prizes. 195 boys and girls received prizes—48 being Mappillas and 1[illegible] Bhantus.

CHAPTER XI.

MILITARY.

The strength of the Garrison on the 31st March 1929 was as follows :—

Detachment. 1st Battalion, the Q. O. Cameron Highlanders—	
British Officers	2
British other ranks	137
British Station Hospital—	
Medical Officer	1
Medical Subordinate	1
Other Subordinates	*Nil*
Followers	17

CHAPTER XII.

Marine and Shipping.

The office of the Engineer and Harbour Master and Shipping Officer was held by Engineer Lieut. Commander G. L. Annett, R.I.M., throughout the year.

1. *Men of War.*—H. M. S. "Emerald" visited Port Blair, remaining in port from the 4th to the 17th February when she left for Trincomali.

H. M. I. S. "Investigator" on survey duty visited the port for coal in October 1928 and again in March 1929.

2. *Other Vessels.*—The S. S. "Maharaja" and S. S. "Ahmedi" carried out the Andaman Mail, Passenger and Freight service on charter.

3. *Tonnage of Vessels.*—The aggregate tonnage of vessels which entered the port during the year was 68,194 against 68,866 during the previous year.

4. *Exports and Imports.*—The total value of imports amounts to Rs. 18,39,376 against Rs. 15,00,536, of the previous year. This includes the value of imports by private traders which amounts to Rs. 8,92,739 against Rs. 8,88,046 in the previous year.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of stores imported :—

Description.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	1,83,289	1,91,234
Paddy	18,076	9,024
Ata	1,31,159	1,45,407
Dal	46,904	64,060
Sugar	89,142	93,515
Tea	6,575	5,650
Ghee	64,638	89,440
Oilman Stores	64,100	50,760
Cloth	83,597	97,225
Tools Stores and Machinery	2,52,596	2,19,231
Electrical Stores	1,919	16,295
Cattle	1,24,056	11,351
Medical Stores	22,104	21,870
Ordnance Stores	4,206	10,682
Motors	32,065	35,000
Miscellaneous	3,76,110	7,78,632
Total	15,00,536	18,39,376

The estimated value of exports amounts to Rs. 17,35,040 against Rs. 20,51,493 during the previous year. This includes the value of exports by private traders which amounts to Rs. 3,40,868 against Rs. 2,15,259-12-0 in the previous year.

A comparative statement of the value of exports is appended below :—

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Elephant Tusk	604	0	..	
Coconuts	1,41,154	12	1,96,473	0
Tea	14,100	0	5,500	0
Hide and Skins	8,775	0	10,100	0
Rubber	48,730	0	28,400	0
Coffee	2,500	0	4,847	0
Timber	13,94,566	0	13,71,896	0
Miscellaneous	4,41,063	8	1,17,824	0
Total	20,51,493	4	17,35,040	0

5. *Landing and Shipping Charges.*—Rs. 4,778-13 were realised from landing Charges against Rs. 4,128-12 in the previous year. Rs. 4,201-2 were realized in Shipping Charges against Rs. 5,077-15 in the previous year.

6. *Wrecks.*—No wrecks have been reported.

7. *Construction and Repairs.*—No new construction was undertaken. 65 boats, 29 lighters and 26 buoys were repaired at a cost of Rs. 31,212-8 against Rs. 30,137-8 in the previous year.

8. *Lighters, Boats and Buoys.*—There were 135 vessels and 90 buoys on the books at the close of the year, 3 steel lighters of 100 tons capacity were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 52,500. The hull of old Steam Launch Akbar was converted into a lighter. 3 boats were condemned and written off.

9. *Steam and Motor Craft.*—There were 6 steam launches, 1 steam cutter, 1 steam water boat and 5 motor boats. This includes 1 new steam launch (Akbar) built during year in place of the old one of the same name—S. L. "Ross" has been condemned as unserviceable. The cost of repairs to these craft amounted to Rs. 21,189.

10. *Water Carriage.*—The lighterage and towage work was carried out satisfactorily.

11. *Free Apprentices Stokers and Lascars.*—There were 14 apprentices at the beginning of the year. 6 newly engaged, one was transferred to the permanent establishment and one dismissed, leaving 18 on the books at the close of the year. The system of free apprentices continues to be a great success.

12. *Ferries.*—Two Steam Ferries for up Harbour and Ross Aberdeen were efficiently maintained.

13. *Convict Establishment.*—The strength was 458 against 542 in the previous year and the percentage of skilled men continues to decrease.

14. *Manufacture.*—Articles to the value of Rs. 7,041-1 were manufactured in the Marine Workshops for the use of the Settlement and others of which Rs. 3,009-7 were realized in cash and Rs. 2,267-14 by recovery claims. The total outturn of the Marine Department during the year amounts to Rs. 2,15,358-10 against Rs. 2,21,720 in the previous year.

15. *Indents.*—3,043 indents were received 2,961 were complied with, leaving 82 in hand at the end of the year.

16. *The Foundry.*—The Foundry worked satisfactorily during the year. Brass and Iron articles to the value of Rs. 3,261-9 were cast against Rs. 5,537-6.

17. *Mail Service.*—The mail service was performed by (1) the S. S. "Maharaja" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Calcutta, and (2) the S. S. "Ahmedi" of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay. The S. S. "Maharaja" (Gross Tonnage 2,894) made 11 trips to Calcutta, 5 trips to Rangoon and 4 trips to Madras during the year and the S. S. "Ahmedi" (Gross Tonnage 2,121) made 4 trips to Calcutta, 9 trips to Rangoon, 1 trip to Madras, 8 trips to the Nicobars during the year. The S. S. "Ahmedi" also tended the light-houses and light-vessels off the coast of Burma during the period July-October 1928 carrying rations and reliefs.

18. *Expenditure and Receipts on the Mail Service.*—A sum of Rs. 9,33,257 was expended in maintaining the mail service against Rs. 9,51,741 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the reduction in the cost of coal.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,13,060 against Rs. 4,69,631 in the previous year. The increase in the receipts is due to larger export of timber and import of coal and food grains.

No important alterations were made in the freight schedule during the year but certain changes have now been put into force which should further decrease the net loss on the two charters.

19. *Exports and Imports.*—A comparative statment of goods exported by each steamer during the year and 1927-28 is appended below—

S. S. "Maharaja."

	1928-29.	1927-28.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coconuts	225	218
Timber	14,995	11,945
Other cargo	237	314
Total	15,457	12,477

S. S. "Ahmedi."

	1928-29.	1927-28.
Coconuts	684	199
Timber	4,001	3,063
Other cargo	273	268
Total	4,958	3,530

The export of timber and coconuts has increased by 4,000 tons of the former and 500 tons of the latter during the year. Coconuts are shipped to Rangoon mostly by the S. S. "Ahmedi" as she makes more frequent trips to that port.

A comparative statement of goods imported by each steamer during 1928-29 and 1927-28 is appended below—

S. S. "Maharaja."	1928-29.	1927-28.
	Tons.	Tons.
Food grains and general cargo	2,760	3,250
Coal	2,373	1,087
Total .	5,133	4,337

S. S. "Ahmedi."		(From July 1927).
Food grains and general cargo	2,410	1,820
Coal	300	..
Total .	2,710	1,820

CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICE.

1. *Charge.*—Mr. J. R. Davis held charge of the office throughout the year.

2. *Mails.*—The service during the year under review has been satisfactorily performed by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's S. S. "Maharaja" and Station Ship S. S. "Ahmedi". This Department pays an annual subsidy of a sum of Rs. 8,000 for conveyance of mails.

3. *Money Orders.*—11,465 money orders amounting to Rs. 4,51,990-3-6 were issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 5,109-5-9 was realised as commission against the No. 10,906, value 3,99,269-5-10 and commission Rs. 4,582-12 issued in last year. Of these amounts money orders amounting to Rs. 42,600 and Rs. 7,945 were issued at Bonington and Car Nicobar respectively.

4. *British Postal Orders.*—217 British Postal Orders were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,030-3-6 was realised against No. 246 sold during the previous year realising Rs. 1,628-2. 18 British Postal Orders amounting to Rs. 97-8 were cashed in this office during the year under report while the number cashed in the previous year was 19, value Rs. 173-1. The decrease is due to the introduction of the Value Payable system direct with England.

5. *Enumeration.*—Enumeration of articles was taken in the months of August 1928 and February 1929. The figures as compared to the previous year are as follows :—

Months.	Year.	No. of articles.
August	1927-28	3,315
	1928-29	5,841 Increased.
February	1927-28	5,153
	1928-29	4,286 Decreased.

The decrease in February 1929 is due to the fact that during February 1928 enumeration was taken for three weeks accumulation of mails while in February 1929 it was taken for 12 days accumulation of mails.

6. *Savings Bank.*—The number of deposits during the year was 2,448 amounting to Rs. 2,23,333-15-7 and the number of withdrawals was 1,308 amounting to Rs. 1,68,584-5-8 compared with those of the previous year's No. 2,427 amounting Rs. 2,00,143-3-1 and 1,281 amounting to 1,43,999-9-8 deposit and withdrawal respectively. At Bonington deposits amounted to Rs. 12,943.

7. *Cash Certificates.*—82 Cash Certificates of different denominations were sold realising Rs. 18,428 and 87 Cash Certificates amounting to Rs. 25,906-12-6 were discharged during the year while the number of issue and discharge were 158 and 64 amounted to Rs. 32,798-8 and 14,546-8 during the previous year respectively.

8. *Telegrams.*—This is only a booking office. 2,428 telegrams were booked and the revenue collected was Rs. 3,048-13 against Rs. 3,587-6 realised for 2,696 telegrams of the previous year.

9. *Collection.*—The collection of the office during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,501-0-9 against an expenditure of Rs. 10,135-9 excluding the subsidy of Rs. 8,000 paid for the conveyance of mails. The figures for the previous year are Rs. 23,509-1-6 and 9,884-5 respectively.

10. *Inspection.*—The office was inspected once by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pegu Division in November 1928 and once by the Investigating Inspector of Post Offices, Burma Circle in March 1929.

The working of the Post Offices in the Andamans was satisfactory.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

(This Chapter relates to the Calendar year, 1928.)

Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon.

(1) Major J. M. R. Hennessy, I.M.S., 1st January to 24th June 1928, 27th July to 26th December 1928.

(2) Lieut. H. V. J. Thompson, I.M.D., 25th June to 26th July (Offg. Senior Medical Officer), 27th December to 31st December (Offg. Senior Medical Officer).

2. *Meteorology.*—As recorded in Ross Observatory the total rainfall has been 118·04 inches compared with 96·17 inches last year. The average for the five preceding years was 107·59. The hottest month was May registering the highest temperature, *viz.*, 91·6 the coldest March. The thermometer temperature falling to 70·4. The extreme variation for the year has been 21·2. The mean temperature was 73·4, the mean maximum 86·3 and the mean minimum 77·0. The maximum reading of the Barometer was 30·156 on the 12th January 1928. The minimum reading was 29·788 on the 30th May 1928.

There were a few occasional showers of rain during April, the total amounted to 5·09. The rains actually started in May and the total amount of 19·66 for this month is the highest recorded during the year.

June 16·15, July 16·0, August 15·42, September 15·94, October 17·50 shows little or no variation. But in November it dropped to 3·19 and December to 0·53.

The seasonal incidence for Malaria reached its height in July and dropped in August. There was a slight rise in September and again a drop in October and the figure remained down for the rest of the year—practically corresponding with the rise and fall of rains.

3. *Convict Population.*—The convict population for 1928 and for each of the four preceding calendar year was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
1924	8,304	236
1925	7,731	229
1926	7,291	235
1927	7,002	224
1928	6,963	200

4. *Convicts, Barracks and Jails.*—The following table shows capacity of barracks at Port Blair with the average number of prisoners living in them during the year ending 31st December 1928 :—

	Capacity of barracks at 50 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Jail District	742	60	802	..	..	..	258	9	267
Settlement	2,436	..	2,436	..	..	..	1,887	..	1,887

A large number of self supporters are living in barracks. Most of them are employed by Departments or the Settlement proper. The superficial capacity is over and above the amount required for each convict.

5. *Hospital Buildings.*—There were no structural alterations or additions to hospital buildings during the year.

6. *Conservancy and Drainage, Ross Island.*—The disposal of excretal matter from latrines is effected by removal in air-tight receptacles to a latrine at one end of the island. From this latrine the night soil is carried to sea in a boat and is dumped.

This is the best and most suitable system for this island, as from a sanitary point of view the removal of excretal matter is secured with the least possible offence.

It was intended to introduce a Conservancy Cart on Ross, but on account of steep gradients and other objections the idea has been dropped.

Aberdeen.—The conservancy system on Aberdeen is practically the same. But as the area is considerably greater and the latrines scattered and far apart, conservancy carts have been obtained for the collecting of night soil from latrine. The night soil is conveyed to a boat, carried to sea and dumped.

7. *Employment.*—Convicts are given their self supporter tickets as soon as possible with the result that the number of labouring convicts is very small.

Labouring convicts	281
Self supporters	6,883

8. *Diet.*—There is no diet system in the Settlement, as most of the convicts are self supporters and arrange for their own meals.

Hospital patients are the only ones rationed and dieted.

Most of the hospitals have gardens attached and a liberal supply of vegetable forms part of daily rations.

Self supporters appear well nourished, there is not much individual difference in their diet and this is chiefly due to the fact that all villagers grow their own rice, retain a portion for their own consumption and sell the rest. No doubt the nutritive value of rice is not very great ; but the deficiencies can easily be made good :—Salt is added to supply the mineral deficiency. Ghee makes up for the fat, vegetable for deficiency in proteids. Besides as rice is usually consumed in a large quantity, this again makes up for proteid deficiency.

The rise in the standard of living has created a demand for fruit and vegetables.

In consequence Aberdeen Bazaar now receives large quantities of fruit and vegetables from the outlying districts and in addition to this there are various other centres where fruit and vegetables are sold.

The staple diet of the settlement is consequently of a mixed variety and fairly sound in nutritive value, hence food-deficiency diseases are almost negligible.

Milk.—Is an important article of diet and in villages forms a very useful adjunct especially where women and children are concerned. Milk for hospitals has hitherto been obtained from villages in the vicinity of hospitals

on the contract system. But there has been an important change in the method of supply for these past few months as the village supply has not been satisfactory.

The main supply of hospital milk is now from the Commissariat Department whose live-stock has been increased.

Fish.—Is another important diet constituent. Within the past year the fishing industry has made rapid strides. A large number of self supporters have taken to fishing and quite a brisk business is done in this line.

As butcher's meat is at a great premium and hard to obtain, fish supplies the deficiency.

Sardines are most popular amongst the poor and as they are plentiful and cheap they are valuable as an article of diet on account of their high percentage of fat.

9. *Water Supply.*—The drinking water for Ross is conveyed by a lighter to Ross from Hope Gown. The source of supply is a perennial spring and catchment area, enclosed and protected from contamination. Aberdeen water supply is obtained from Dilthaman tank and is distributed by a pipe system. Both sources are free from water-borne diseases.

The water supply of villages is from wells and is adequate except in some of the newer villages where wells are in course of construction.

10. *General Health.*—The following table shows the sick and death rates for the past five years.

PER MILLE.

	Daily sick.		Deaths.	
	Labouring convicts.	Self Supporters.	Labouring convicts.	Self Supporters.
1924 . . .	50·62	19·06	36·58	23·67
1925 . . .	44·40	14·10	24·66	14·41
1926 . . .	55·00	8·00	19·00	17·00
1927 . . .	42·32	20·94	15·84	14·44
1928 . . .	22·57	24·27	0·83	12·01

The sick rate for labouring convicts is practically that for the Cellular Jail outside which there were only some 25 to 30 labouring convicts.

Self supporters are made up of (1) about convicts in the bazaars and villages a few of which are malarial. These men are almost all married and earn their own livelihood independently of Government and (2) about convicts living in barracks or married quarters in areas generally free from malaria and working under Government on fixed wages. These are mainly bachelors.

The figures given in the table for self supporters do not give a true picture of the state of health of convicts in the settlement for the following reasons:—

(i) In former days when most of the convicts in the settlement were labouring convicts there were sick gangs (*a*) Convalescent gang (*b*) Post Malarial Gang (*c*) Post Dysentery Gang. Convicts who were convalescent, were discharged from hospital and were

posted to these gangs, they performed certain light duties in the settlement and attended hospital morning and evening for treatment. These gangs previously rationed by Government have now ceased to function. As self supporters return to their villages as soon as possible without a complete Post Convalescent treatment relapses are very common, especially in malaria and dysentery. For instance the relapses for malaria were 612 against 266 fresh infections.

Again these relapses also serve to increase both admission and daily sick rate. The three gangs mentioned above are being reintroduced.

(ii) In former days the labouring convicts were brought to hospital every morning and the Medical Officer who attended the sick parade disposed of them as follows :—

(*a*) Cases obviously ill were admitted to hospital.

(*b*) Cases with slight constitutional disturbance of a climatic or intestinal nature were detained a day or two. Possibly a dose of Calomel and Salts put them right. Otherwise they were admitted to Hospital.

(*c*) Others not requiring admission to hospital or detention were attended to as out-patients and returned to duty. Detained convicts were rationed by the Settlement during their period of detention.

These two factors (*b*) and (*c*) also tend to raise the daily sick rate.

The total number of deaths from diseases in hospital was 87 or 12·14 per mille of strength. 15 deaths shown as having occurred out of hospitals are as follows :—

Judicial hanging	2
Accidental	1
Homicidal	7
Died of diseases out of hospital	5

11. *Sick and Death rates.*—The following figures compare the sickness and deaths for the past two calendar years amongst the European Troops, Indian Troops, Police and Convicts :—

PER MILLE.

	Admissions.		Daily sick.		Deaths from Diseases.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
European Troops	646·55	817·52	22·02	20·29	..	..
Indian Troops	449·54	..	19·42	..	..	..
Police Force	460·24	432·71	16·48	16·22	..	3·40
Labouring Convicts	859·40	103·56	42·32	22·57	15·84	0·83
Self supporters	376·23	450·38	20·94	24·27	14·43	12·01

The total admissions of convicts into hospital during the year ending 31st December 1928, amounting to 3,438 and the number of deaths in hospital were 87, 15 deaths occurred out of hospital making a total of 102 in all.

In 1927, total admissions amounted to 3,014 and number of deaths in hospital were 85, 20 deaths occurred out of hospital making a total of 105 in all.

12. *Diseases.*—The following table shows the diseases, causing admissions and deaths as compared with the past calendar year.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Percentage to total admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage to total deaths.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Jaundice	38	1	1·25	00·03	8	..	9·41	..
Blackwater fever	..	1	..	0·03	..	1	..	1·15
Dysentery	73	96	2·40	2·79	8	8	9·41	9·20
Enteric Fever	4	..	0·13	..	1	..	1·18	..
Enteritis Infective acute	6	2	0·20	0·06	..	..	..	..
Influenza	44	7	1·45	0·20	3	..	3·53	..
Malarial Fever	893	878	29·37	25·54	10	10	11·76	11·49
Pneumonia	59	40	1·94	1·16	14	15	16·47	17·24
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	73	55	2·40	1·60	2	1	2·35	1·15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	16	0·85	0·46	10	5	11·76	5·74
Scurvy	5	3	0·16	0·09	..	..	..	..
Respiratory diseases	241	255	7·93	·42	5	5	5·89	5·74
Diarrhœa	34	155	1·1	4·39	..	..	..	..
Injuries	320	394	10·52	11·46	6	4	7·06	4·59
Ankylostomiasis	7	6	0·23	0·17	..	..	..	..
Sprue	2	7	0·07	0·20	..	1	..	1·15
Weils disease	..	78	..	2·29	..	18	..	20·70
Other causes	1,216	1,448	39·99	42·11	18	19	21·18	21·85
Total	3,041	3,438	100·00	100·00	85	87	100·00	100·00

13. *Weights of convicts discharged from the Settlement.*—Hitherto a statement has been compiled of loss and gain of weight of convicts discharged from the Settlement, but which convicts are included in this statement has not been made clear. There are certain conditions pertaining to these discharged convicts which are peculiar to the Settlement and the statement as hitherto submitted will not stand comparison with figures of Indian Jails for this and the following reasons :—

(1) All convicts repatriated to India on Medical grounds have hitherto been included in the statements. Now convicts who are suffering from chronic diseases and have had repeated attacks are repatriated only because a change of climate may possibly be of benefit. Such cases have had repeated admissions to hospital and it is not unreasonable to suppose that men who are sick in hospital are much below their ordinary weight. For instance 161 convicts were repatriated to India on Medical grounds during 1928, from various hospitals in the Settlement and it will be seen from the statement below that

every one of them was under weight and the percentage of loss of body weight worked out at 7·90. These figures when combined with figures of healthy convicts discharged on other grounds will naturally falsify them. As the object of the statement is to illustrate the true state of health of convicts when discharged from the Settlement the loss or gain in weight is given under three separate headings—

(i) Jail.

(ii) Convicts released from the Settlement or returned to Indian Jails under ordinary circumstances.

(iii) Convicts returned to India on Medical grounds.

(2) The terms of imprisonment of convicts in Indian Jails as a rule are short—whereas in Port Blair as a rule the sentence is a life one.

(3) In India the convicts are in jail and under direct medical supervision regarding food, sanitation, work, etc., whereas in Port Blair out of 7,163 convicts 6,883 are self supporters and are practically free and not under direct medical supervision. The majority have been many years in Port Blair under malarious conditions and are chronic malarial subjects. The conditions have during the past two years been improved by reclamation of salt water swamps. The result is clearly reflected in the malarial chart for the past five years which is attached.

(1) Statement showing loss or gain in weight of convicts discharged from the Cellular Jail on completion of term of sentence.

Total number of convicts discharged from the Cellular Jail	832
(*a*) Number of convicts who lost weight	407
(*b*) Number of convicts who gained weight	282
(*c*) Number of convicts who neither lost nor gained	143
(*d*) Ratio per cent. to the number of prisoners discharged of :—	

(*a*) 48·92.
(*b*) 33·89.
(*c*) 17·19.

Percentage of original body weight gain	5·21
Percentage of original body weight loss	6·89

(2) Statement showing loss or gain in weight of convicts discharged from the Settlement during 1928 on other than medical grounds.

Total number of convicts discharged from the Settlement on other than medical grounds	325
(*a*) Number of convicts who lost weight	120
(*b*) Number of convicts who gained weight	205
(*c*) Number of convicts who neither lost nor gained	*Nil*
(*d*) Ratio per cent. to the number of prisoners discharged of :—	

(*a*) 36·92.
(*b*) 63·08.
(*c*) *Nil.*

Percentage of original body weight gain	5·60
Percentage of original body weight loss	3·08

(3) Statement showing loss or gain in weight of convicts transferred to Indian Jails during 1928, on medical grounds.

Total number of convicts discharged from the Settlement on medical grounds	161
(*a*) Number of convicts who lost weight	161
(*b*) Number of convicts who gained weight	*Nil*
(*c*) Number of convicts who neither lost nor gained weight	*Nil*
Ratio per cent. to the number of prisoners discharged of :—	
(*a*) 100 per cent.	
(*b*) *Nil*	
(*c*) *Nil*	
Percentage of original body weight gain	*Nil*
Percentage of original body weight loss	7·90

14. *Cause of Sickness and Mortality.*—It has been the procedure hitherto comment on important diseases. But it is more useful to deal with the question according to various groups and systems as embodied in the Nomenclature of diseases.

Diseases Caused by Infection.—The total number in this group are 1,148. They are all of a highly interesting nature, and the following require special reference :—

1. *Malarial Fever.*—Total number of admissions for 1928 were 878 as compared with 893 in 1927. Their average per mille shows 122·57 for 1928 as compared with 123·58 for 1927—

	1927.	1928.
B. T. accounted for	325	258
M. T. accounted for	150	152
Quartan accounted for	12	35
Clinical no parasites found	406	433
Total	893	878
Number of fresh cases	327	266
Number of re-infections and relapses	566	612
Total	893	878

Malaria still shows the highest admission rate for diseases, but in scrutinizing the ratio per mille for the past five years it will be observed that the figures for the past two years show a great improvement.

The number of malarial cases per mille for the past five years are as follows :—

Convict Population.

	Per mille.	Nos.
1924	378	8,540
1925	280	7,960
1926	208	7,526
1927	123	7,226
1928	123	7,163

Another remarkable feature one may observe is the large number of Relapse cases, *i.e.*, 612 against 266 Fresh infections. This point has been touched on in para. 10.

From the attached graph for malaria, it will be seen that the seasonal incidence is a little higher than in 1927. This rise is due to an increase in only certain localities.

(*a*) Dundas Point and Viper are in the neighbourhood of Mitha Khari swamp and for this reason the seasonal incidence in this locality has always been marked. Prophylaxis is regularly started early for this reason and has some effect in modifying the rise. This is one of the areas left to be reclaimed.

(*b*) *Maymyo.*—The village of Maymyo is on the crest of a hill and at the end of a Gully formed by a creek. A bund has been constructed to prevent the sea draining into the low lying land.

A belt of forest between this village and a salt swamp was cut down in errar and ludlowii mosquitoes invaded the village. The swamp has been reclaimed and the serious outbreak of malaria which occurred during the year is not likely to recur.

The residents were all new arrivals. Their neighbours in Hashmatabad suffered the same exposure to attack but remained unaffected as they were old residents.

(*c*) *Conlinpur.*—Is the other village with a seasonal incidence. The village is on a hill near a salt-water swamp and has a brackish water stream running at the foot. At both Maymyo and Conlinpur a number of ludlowii were caught in the huts with the aid of a torch and Choloroform tube.

The inhabitants of Conlinpur were also new arrivals. The people of Temple Myo a Burman village very near and about the same distance from the swamp, manifested the same immunity that was enjoyed by the Hashmatabadites. During the year 1928, prophylaxis was reduced to practically a negligible point, except in the Dundas Point and Viper area and the villages of Maymyo and Conlinpur, there was no cause for drastic action.

The benefits of swamp reclamation are already to be observed in the marked reduction of fresh infections of malaria and in the steady improvement in the health of the Settlement.

As the result of partial suspension of prophylaxis the expenditure in Quinine was reduced from 250 lbs. in 1927 to 150 lbs. in 1928.

2. *Dysentery.*—The total number of Dysentery cases in 1927 were 73 and in 1928, 96. The average per 1,000 works out 13·40 in 1928 as compared against 10·10 in 1927.

The following figures compare with the sexennial.

Year.	Admission Dysentery.	Deaths Dysentery.
1923	685	72
1924	464	57
1925	409	41
1926	167	15
1927	73	8
1928	96	8

Of the total of 96 admissions for Dysentery :—

Amœbic	45
Bacillary	51

The number of admissions are higher than in 1927, but the increase is negligible. Most of the Dysentery cases are treated at Haddo Hospital in a special block equipped with its own laboratory for purpose of diagnosis. It has been the practice at Haddo to retain patients in hospital till six examinations of stools have given negative results. This has meant a detention of about 10 weeks in each case and incidently raising the general sick rate. With the introduction of the Post-Dysentery gang the situation will be equally efficiently handled and needless detention in hospital will be avoided.

3. *Weil's Disease.*—This is the first time Weil's disease is introduced in returns. Colonel F. A. Barker, I.M.S., collected a number of suspicious cases manifesting a group of symptoms characterized by fever, muscular pain, jaundice, hæmorrhages, great prostration and nephritis and although every endeavour was made to detect the causative organism, but with poor success.

Only in one case was the Leptospira Ictero-hæmorrhagica found.

For the past 2 years specimen of Viscera and Blood-sera have been sent to the London and Calcutta Schools of Tropical Medicine.

Calcutta has found Lepto-spira repeatedly in sections of Viscera sent; also in inoculated Guineapigs. London has likewise reported having found Leptospira and very definite seriological proof was obtained in the reaction of the blood-sera.

There is now no hesitation in classifying these cases as Weil's disease.

The total number of cases amongst both free and convicts during 1928 was 104 with 18 deaths. As the disease appears to be on the increase, the Government of India were addressed on the question of sending a member of the Medical Research Department to investigate and enquire into the incidence of the disease and the Home Department have undertaken to finance the enquiry for 6 months, under the control of the Medical Research Department.

4. *Rheumatic Fever.*—There were 13 cases during the year. It is surprising that the admission rate is not higher as the conditions in the Andamans predispose to the disease. It is not uncommon to hear people complain of feeling Rheumatic. This is undoubtedly due to the low elevation, dampness of soil, and the high South West and North East winds. But from figures one cannot make the sweeping assertion that the place is rheumatic.

5. *Gonorrhœa.*—23 and Syphilis 32. A total of 55 against 73 in 1927, is very satisfactory. The improvement in Venereal figures is possibly due to the fact that more women are coming into the Settlement for the purpose of matrimony.

6. *Sand-fly Fever.*—Sand-flies are numerous, especially during the hot weather but do not resemble the yellow sand-fly of the Indian continent. However it appears that cases of Sand-fly Fever occur and are confounded with malaria and dengue, etc., and returned under this heading when there is no definite history of being actually bitten. The fever as a rule reaches normal in 24—48 hours. A Saline purge and treatment of bites with Tr. Iodine is very effective.

7. *Influenza.*—There were only 7 cases of influenza and they were uncomplicated with lung trouble.

8. *Dengue.*—Only 2 cases. We were fortunate in not having any imported cases this year and hence have been practically free of disease.

The other diseases of this group hardly require any comment.

9. *Animal Parasites.*—(1) Ankylostoma 6.

(2) Ascaris Lumbricoides 1.

A few years ago the admission rate for Ankylostomiasis was rather high, as the Mappillas brought the disease with them from the west coast of India.

An energetic Hook-worm campaign was started on their arrival and the situation is now well in hand.

It is surprising the admission rate is not higher considering the large number of passengers that come to the Andamans from the Madras Presidency, a Province where the disease is very prevalent.

10. *Nervous System.*—The principal diseases are :—

Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Mania, Melancholia, Multiple, Neuritis and Hemiphlegia.

Except the Neuralgia, it is doubtful if the climate of Port Blair plays any part in causing nervous diseases.

The mental cases are 11 in all. They are treated in a Mental Ward in Haddo Hospital. Cases that are not actually acutely maniacal are repatriated to India.

11. *Diseases of the Eye.*—Conjunctivitis 27, Ulceration of Cornea 10, Trachoma 2, and other causes 14. The cases of Conjunctivitis were mostly of a Catarrhal type and yielded to treatment. The Corneal ulceration were in all cases due to specific causes and healed under Antisyphilitic treatment. The 2 cases of Trachoma were imported cases. Most of the "other causes" were due to Syphilis.

12. *Diseases of the Ear.*—There were 14 admissions for Inflam. Ext. Meatus all of a mild nature and uncomplicated with middle ear disease.

13. *Diseases of the Nose.*—Rhinitis 77, and N. P. Catarrh 6. These are severe colds brought about by the moist atmosphere with temperature variation and high winds.

Normal duration 24—48 hours. Slight Pyrexia, catarrh of the respiratory passage uncomplicated with the lung.

14. *Circulatory System.*—V. D. H.-3, Mitral Stenosis-1, D. A. H.-4, and Tachycardia-1.

The figures are very satisfactory. The sea atmosphere with its high percentage of ozone plays an important part in maintaining a healthy circulation which accounts for the low admission rate under this heading.

15. *Diseases of the Respiratory System.*—(a) *Bronchitis.*—The high admission rate of 184 is undoubtedly due to the climate. There are a large number of colds in Port Blair brought about by the moist atmosphere with temperature variation and high winds. A type of Bronchitis in these Islands commences with Inflammation of the Larynx and Nasal mucous membrane and spreads downwards to the Bronchii. This as a rule is a mild variety and readily responds to treatment.

The severe type as the result of exposure runs a varied and protracted course. Although not fatal (Death-1) cases are subject to relapses and more often as not develop Asthma or Pleurisy as the result of exposure to the strong winds of South-West and North-East monsoons. In fact lung cases do badly in Port Blair on account of the humidity and high winds. Hence it is best to get them away.

(*b*) *Asthma.*—58 attacks, no deaths.

A most common type is secondary to Bronchitis and as a rule supervenes after a patient has had recurrent attacks. These cases make no progress in the Andamans and it is necessary to repatriate them to India to a dry climate.

(*c*) *Pneumonia.*—40 attacks with 15 deaths is rather a high death rate. In 1927 there were 57 admissions with 15 deaths.

The high death rate is due to the fact that the self supporter comes to hospital on the 3rd or 4th day of his illness. His chances of recovery are poor on account of the disease, *i.e.*, acute and short.

(*d*) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—14 attacks with 5 death against 27 attacks and 10 deaths in 1927, is more satisfactory.

Like other respiratory diseases these do very badly. When once tubercular infection takes place, destruction of lung tissue of patients in Port Blair is very rapid. In the early stages they are repatriated to India without delay. 6 cases were repatriated during the year.

(*e*) *Pleurisy.*—9 cases with 1 death.

Cases of Pleurisy, strange to say, do better than other, respiratory diseases and although the duration of illness in most cases is rather protracted they make better recoveries. The other affections of the air passages are of mild account and hardly require special comment.

16. *Diseases of the Digestive System.*—The admissions under this group are many, 709. It is however satisfactory to note that although the admission rate is high, the mortality is low. The following diseases are the chief causes for raising the admission rate—Dyspepsia 49, Intestinal Toxæmia 58, Colitis 96, Diarrhœa 151, Constipation 201, Colic 27, Hepatitis 20 and Sprue 7. The Senior Medical Officer is of opinion that more attention will have to be devoted to the drinking water in villages. The wells in most villages are of a poor class and liable to contamination.

17. *Constipation.*—This is the only item that requires explaining.

I have already referred to the situation that has arisen as the result of the Settlement being entirely composed of convict self supporters. A large number of cases who under the old regimé were detained and are now admitted are practically fit in about 48—72 hours after Calomel and a purge. These cases are classed as constipation and help to swell our admission and sick rate.

	Daily average based on the actual strength at the end of each month.		Percentage of each class to total strength of convicts.		Actual number of death in each class.		Percentage of death in each class to total number of death.		Death rate per cent. of average strength.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Labouring convicts other than new arrivals	499	45	6·91	0·63	7	3	6·67	2·94	1·40	6·6[illegible]
Self Supporters	6,166	6,882	85·33	96·08	97	97	92·38	95·10	1·57	1·41
Invalid Gang	6	1	0·08	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
New arrivals	555	235	7·68	3·28	1	2	0·95	1·96	0·18	0·8[illegible]
Total	7,226	7,163	100·00	100·00	105	102	100·00	100·00	1·45	1·4[illegible]

(1) *New Arrivals.*—Actual number of convicts who arrived in the Settlement between 1st January to 31st December 1928—342 and in 1927—1,226.

(2) Death occurring within one year residence in Port Blair :—

1927	1
1928	2

15. *Cellular Jail.*—Jail population 1928.

	Males.	Females.
Daily average	258	9

All convicts admitted to Jail lose their tickets and are classified as Labouring convicts, hence they are shown under the head " Jail Population."

The general health of the Jail has been very good throughout the year. There were no prevailing diseases. The general sanitation of the Jail and surroundings has been very good. The total admission into Jail hospital for diseases is 194, and there were 7 deaths during the year. Of these 3 died from Malaria, all outside infections. Of these 3—2 from Malarial cachexia and 1 from Cerebral Malaria. Of the remaining 4 deaths one from Bacillary Dysentery, one from Pleurisy with effusion, one from Asthma and the 4th from Penetrating wound of the Lungs as a result of an assault at Dundas Point.

The following table shows diseases and deaths during the year :—

Diseases.	No. of Admission.	Percentage to total admission.	Deaths.	Percentage to total deaths.
Dysentery	7	3·61	1	14·29
Malarial Fever	24	12·37	3	42·85
Digestive diseases	66	34·02	..	..
Respiratory diseases	13	6·71	2	28·57
Injuries	19	9·79	1	14·29
Venereal diseases	6	3·09	..	..
All other causes	59	30·41	..	..
Total	194	100·00	7	100·00

16. *Military Police.*—The average strength for 1928 worked out at 587.

The total number of admissions into Hospital were 254 and there was only 1 death.

Malaria accounted for 38 admissions—of these 21 were relapses and 17 fresh, Dysentery 1.

Considering that the Police are on all kinds of detachment and out-post duties these figures are indeed very good.

There was one case of Weil's disease which was probably caused by the Sepoy doing fatigue duty bare footed in the fields during musketry. Orders have been issued that boots should be worn on such occasions.

There was only one death during the year and this was a case of V. D. H. in an old soldier.

The general health of the Police was good during the year. There was a slight incidence of Malaria ; a Graph is attached showing the exact situation in comparison with previous years.

Comparative Chart.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
(1) Average strength . . .	588	587	591	587
(2) Daily sick per 1,000 . . .	24·4	26·1	16·5	16·2
(3) Total number of admission for all causes	511	524	278	254
(4) Total number of deaths in Hospital .	3	1	..	1
(5) Total number of admission for Malaria	336	161	37	38
(6) Total number of admissions for Dysentery A and B	5	5	2	1

17. *Lepers.*—There were no lepers in the Settlement at the beginning of the year and none were admitted during the year.

18. *League of Health.*—Did not function during the year. A certain amount of Child welfare work was done during the year by the ladies in the Station.

19. *Vaccination.*—There were 363 vaccinations during the year, of these 262 Primary and 101 re-vaccinations, 226 cases were successful and 137 were failures. There were no cases of small-pox during the year.

20. *Free Population.*—During the year under report there were 28 admissions and no death in the European General Hospital, as compared with 41 admissions and 1 death in the previous year. The total admissions include 2 for child-birth, Malarial Fever 8, other causes 18.

There were 1,184 admissions and 47 deaths in the free hospitals at Ross and Haddo as compared with 781 admissions and 50 deaths in the previous year. Malaria accounted for 236 admissions, Dysentery 34 admissions, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 7. There were altogether 250 confinements amongst free women and 32 amongst convict women. The free population is increasing daily and its members are more readily coming to hospital.

21. *Nicobarese.*—There were 31 admissions and no deaths as compared with 5 admissions in the previous year—9 admissions were for Syphilis—remaining for minor disabilities.

22. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The two main hospitals are Ross and Haddo. The others are out-lying hospitals located at convenient sites to suit the conditions at Port Blair. It is endeavoured as far as possible to run these outlying hospitals on the "Clearing Hospital" principle, having for their base Ross and Haddo. This serves a twofold purpose. In the first place by clearing, it relieves the necessity for expansion, which funds will not at present admit, and in the second, it means that all serious cases are evacuated to either Ross or Haddo, which are more easily accessible and more directly under my supervision.

Ross Hospital.—This hospital is on Ross Island. It consists of the following sections :—

(*a*) European General,

(*b*) Indian General :—

(1) Male Section

(2) Female Section

(*c*) Convict.

The accommodation in the Indian Section is very limited.

The better class of Indian prefers Ross as the conveniences are greater and the buildings are electrified.

Certain structural alterations in the present buildings have been approved which will increase the accommodation for sick in the Indian Section.

The convict hospital is intended for 100 beds, but it is capable of expansion. The sick from outlying hospitals are regularly cleared to Ross and Haddo, mainly for purpose of control and direct supervision.

Haddo Hospital.—Is the main convict hospital and is under the direct management of the Junior Medical Officer.

The Senior Medical Officer visits this hospital once a week and inspects it from an administrative point of view.

There are special Wards for treatment of free people and those who find it inconvenient to go to Ross seek admission at Haddo.

In addition to this all Mental cases are kept under observation at Haddo Hospital and when declared mentally unsound are admitted to the Mental Wards.

Cases of Venereal and Dysentery are treated at Haddo Hospital as it is considered advisable for these cases to be treated at one centre for purpose of control and segregation.

The hospital has a large garden attached to it. The produce for the year amounted to 28,131 lbs. of vegetables sufficient for its own requirements and also for other hospitals short of vegetables.

Bamboo Flat Hospital.—This is a small 25 bed hospital under the management of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department and is inspected by the Senior Medical Officer, once a week.

It receives the sick both free and convict from this area and evacuates to Ross or Haddo as convenient.

This hospital has special accommodation for the following class of cases :—

(1) Tubercle.

(2) Lepers.

(3) Infectious diseases.

The Tubercle wards are constructed to receive both free and convicts. Convicts admitted for Tuberculosis are repatriated to India as soon as possible if the disease is in an early stage. In the case of free people they are advised to leave Port Blair for a dry climate, as these cases do badly in Port Blair.

The old convict station of Bamboo Flat is now the recognised Segregation Camp and all parties of new arrivals in Port Blair are segregated in the station for a period of 16 days. Port Blair is fortunately free from such infectious diseases as Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, etc., and every endeavour is made to keep all new arrivals under surveillance for 16 days. So that cases of an infectious nature may be spotted early and immediate action taken to arrest the pread.

Dundas Point Hospital.—This hospital is under the management of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department and is equipped for 25 beds. The overflow from this hospital is cleared by ferry to either Haddo or Ross. The Senior Medical Officer inspects the hospital once a week. The hospital is constructed to receive both free and convicts from the surrounding area ; it also receives the sick from Tusonabad hospital which is located about 8 miles in the interior.

Tusonabád Hospital.—This hospital is under the management of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department. It is in the interior and is central to a group of villages a good distance away from the nearest ferry station. The villagers are mostly cultivators and find a hospital in this area very convenient. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder visit the villages and render Medical aid to those who are unable to come to hospital on account of harvesting and other occupations which they will not leave unless totally incapacitated. The Bhantus have been allotted an area in this District. A small dispensary with a detention Ward for 10 patients under the management of an experienced Compounder is on the spot in the village of Ferrar Ganj to render first aid or attend to minor disabilities. Cases requiring admission to hospital are evacuated to Tusonabad hospital for treatment.

Tusonabad hospital is very popular and will require expansion in the near future.

Dhani Khari Dispensary.—This is a small 10 bed detention hospital with an attached dispensary under the management of an experienced Compounder. Villagers from the surrounding area go to this dispensary for treatment. Sick are accommodated in the detention ward and are evacuated expeditiously to Haddo Hospital by Motor Transport. It is a very useful little hospital and there is scope for its expansion.

Maymyo Dispensary.—In this area there is a group of three villages and as it is cut away from communication it was considered necessary to provide medical assistance in case of necessity.

A small hospital to accommodate 20 patients, with an attached dispensary under an experienced Compounder was provided. During the incidence of Malaria in June and July the Hospital was expanded to accommodate 50 patients and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was detailed for duty until the outbreak was arrested. The sick from Maymyo are evacuated by Dhooly to Dhani Khari and thence to Haddo by Motor.

The road to Maymyo is being bridged and metalled very soon the hospital motor Ambulance will be able to deal direct with this outpost.

Garacharama Dispensary.—This is a small detention hospital for 10 bed with a dispensary under the management of an experienced Compounder. Garacharama in itself is a large industrial village.

In addition to this there are quite a number of growing villages in this area. Busy villagers appreciate a dispensary where they can get medical attention for slight constitutional disabilities that do not require their absence from their immediate surroundings and places of work. This dispensary is very popular and does much out-door dispensing work and the detention ward is very useful for in-door patients to lie up for a couple of days instead of going all the way to a headquarter hospital.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ANDAMANESE.

1. *Charge.*—Mr. J. F. Conlin, M.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, held Administrative charge from 1st April 1928 to 3rd September 1928 and Major D. E. C. Kenny, I.A., Deputy Commissioner from 4th September 1928.

The executive charge was held by Sardar Balwant Singh and Messrs. G. H. Lee and A. G. Bird.

2. *Strength.*—On an average 19 Andamanese were rationed daily at the Home throughout the year and were employed in collecting crabs and turtles, the sale proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 301-9.

3. *General.*—No Andamanese were admitted into the Hospital. No births were reported and one death occurred.

4. *Finance.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,925-9-0 including Rs. 3,030 being interest for 2 years on Rs. 35,000 invested in Government Bonds. Against this there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,569-7-0 leaving a cash balance in the Treasury of Rs. 1,990-15-0. The receipts other than interest comes from the sale of turtles, crabs, etc., collected by the Andamanese and hire of Andamanese to the Birds Nest contractor. The expenditure consists of supply of rations and presents to the Andamanese the maintenance of a Jarawa Baby and the education of an Andamanese girl.

CHAPTER XVI.

NICOBARS.

1. *Assistant Commissioner.*—Mr. E. Hart who had been in charge since 9th May 1918, died at Car Nicobar on 20th April 1928. Mr. Richardson held charge till the afternoon of 16th February 1929 when Mr. R. Scott assumed charge.

2. *Visits of Inspections.*—The Islands were visited on eight occasions by the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners. All inhabited Islands were visited as far as possible.

3. *Judicial.*—There was no Judicial case during the year under report.

4. *Financial.*—A sum of Rs. 22,552-10-0 (*viz.*, Rs. 922 for residential and trading license and Rs. 21,630-10-0 on account of Royalty levied on export) was collected, compared with Rs. 18,696-10-0 the previous year.

5. *Trade.*—During the year under report 43 vessels from various ports visited the Islands. 24 at Car Nicobars and 19 at Nankauri. The produce exported was as follows :—

	Car Nicobar.	Nankauri.
Coconuts	5,15,500	5,50,530
Kopra (Bags)	44,223	11,586
Betel nuts (bags)	126	..
Huqqa shells	1,74,196	30,650
Rattan (bundles)	..	4,700
Trepang	..	6,100

A bag of Kopra is said to contain 130 nuts and value of the latter is taken at 64 nuts to the rupee, the current ratio of exchange, the value of khali or Huqqa shells at Rs. 62-8-0 per 700. The value of trade thus amounted approximately to Rs. 1,48,308-8-0 an increase of Rs. 43,000 over the previous year.

6. *Education.*—The work of education in Car Nicobar is undertaken by the Car Nicobar Mission, originally run direct by the S. P. G. but now under the supervision of the Chaplain at Port Blair on behalf of the Bishop of Rangoon. The work is supported by a Government Grant and collections in the Churches and grants from the Central Diocesan funds.

The supervision of the work on the spot is done by Mr. John Richardson, a Nicobarese Honorary Magistrate, who for 10 months after the death of the late Assistant Commissioner till the appointment of a successor in February last, ran the affairs of Car Nicobar satisfactorily. That this was possible is one of the results of education in the Island ; and there are other results in view. The day cannot be far distant when, not only the schools, but also the Hospita', will be staffed by Nicobarese. One is now being trained as a compounder after higher schooling in the S. P. G. school in Mandalay.

The higher education both of boys and girls has to be undertaken in Burma, but we hoped very soon to be able to carry on education in the Island schools up to at least Standard V.

The main school is at Mus, with an average attendance of both boys and girls of about 40. The boys from outlying villages board at the school. Here Richardson is in charge assisted by his wife, Dorothy, and the Catechist, Ezekiel Joel.

There are three other village schools at Lepati, Arong and Kinuki.

One girl Helen is doing exceedingly well in Rangoon, and after a couple of years' more training she intends to return to the Island and build up the girls' school at Mus. She will by then have passed her Matriculation examination.

The results of education in the Island are satisfactory especially in view of the wonderfully free life of the people; there is a marked difference between the literate and illiterate, more particularly in their method of cleanliness and address and their general alertness.

7. *Health.*—The general health of the Island was good throughout the year; there were no cases of any epidemic.

8. *General.*—The commencement of the year was marked by the sad death of Mr. E. Hart, Assistant Commissioner, Nicobars, at 5 a.m. on 21st April 1928. The news did not reach Port Blair till after the Deputy Commissioner's tour to the Islands on 3rd May 1928. The genuine sorrow of the Car Nicobarese for their trusted friend and protector was evident and touching.

There was nothing else noteworthy during the year other than that two Nicobarese were suspected to have set fire to the houses of two Lacadivian traders.

The trading licenses of two traders Inayat Ali and Yusuf were cancelled as the former was given to interfering with Nicobarese girls and the second had no visible means of subsistence.

CHAPTER XVII.

Co-operative Societies.

1. *Charge.*—Sardar Balwant Singh, Revenue Assistant, continued to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

2. *Societies.*—One new society, *viz.*, the Garacherama Credit Society was registered during the year and the Ferrar Co-operative Stores was closed down and brought under liquidation.

3. *Progress.*—All the Societies showed good progress. Their membership rose from 234 to 286, the share capital from Rs. 20,467 to Rs. 22,549 and the working capital from Rs. 29,091 to Rs. 39,743.

4. *Government Loans.*—The Government loans to the societies stood at Rs. 3,573 at end of the year ; all instalments due were fully paid with interest. No fresh loans were made during the year.

5. *House Building Society.*—This society was instrumental in bringing 29 houses into existence.

6. *Coconut Export Association.*—The business of this Association expanded considerably the nuts exported rising from 1,71,700 to 4,18,200.

7. *Accounts.*—The accounts of all the societies were audited by the Registrar and found on the whole well kept.

The revenue statements and balance sheets showing the working of all the institutions for the period ending 31st March 1929 are appended.

Balance sheet of Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29.

ASSETS.

Name of Societies.	Balance in hand on 1st April 1929.	Value of stock in hand.	Loans due from members.	Loans due from Societies.	Interest due.	Value of goods sold.	Miscellaneous.	Other items.	Total.	Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans due to Societies.
Garacherama Co-operative Credit Society . .	3	..	1,558	365	42	..	..	..	1,968	444	1,373	..
Government Servant Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	341	..	14,036	..	228	..	..	20	14,625	3,910	9,000	..
Coconut Export Association	1,247	..	395	..	3	203	..	54	1,902	310	..	..
House Building Co-operative Society, Ltd. . .	840	270	7,407	1,300	418	..	..	..	10,235	3,200	4,700	750
Local Born Co-operative Land Syndicate, Ltd. .	5,052	..	..	..	57	2,340	814	38,500	45,763	14,685	..	..
Total .	7,483	270	23,396	1,665	748	2,543	814	38,574	74,493	22,549	15,073	750
Last year .	3,711	684	15,737	1,300	338	898	135	7,069	29,872	20,467	8,400	..

Balance sheet of Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29—contd.

LIABILITIES.

Name of Societies.	Interest due.	Due on account of purchase of stock.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities.	Total profits.	Working capital	No. of members	Divident declared.	Opening balance on 1st April 1928.	Share capital.
Garacherama Co-operative Credit Society	8	..	..	..	..	1,825	143	1,817	31	Volunteer to take no divident.	..	447
Government Servant Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	468	..	29	24	378	13,809	816	13,288	73	10 per cent.	43	870
Coconut Export Association	..	500	..	..	470	1,280	622	780	36	No divident declared.	715	78
House Building Co-operative Society, Ltd.	417	..	20	..	523	9,610	625	9,173	36	9 per cent.	1,735	200
Local Born Co-operative Land Syndicate, Ltd.	..	..	790	24,898	..	40,373	5,390	14,685	110	30 per cent.	1,218	740
Total	893	500	839	24,922	1,371	66,897	7,596	39,743	286	..	3,711	2,332
Last year	412	898	115	..	224	34,036	1,438	29,091	234	..	1,489	17,369

Revenue statement of Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29.

INCOME.

Name of Societies.	Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by Societies.	Deposit. By members and non-members.	Deposit. By Societies.	Interest.	Commission.	Sale of goods.	Other items.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Share capital refunded.
Garacherama Co-operative Credit Society	277	455	2,000	..	215	..	..	..	..	3,391	..
Government Servant Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	9,690	..	4,500	..	1,433	..	..	..	5	16,541	..
Coconut Export Association	5,040	..	..	..	17	529	26,529	103	1,404	34,415	..
House Building Co-operative Society, Ltd.	2,405	..	..	1,500	888	20[illegible]	1,184	..	..	8,921	250
Local Born Co-operative Land Syndicate, Ltd.	225	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible],752	508	13,663	35,106	..
Total	17,637	455	6,500	1,500	2,553	[illegible]8	47,265	611	15,072	98,374	250
Last year	11,132	..	9,215	3,100	1,452	250	17,547	282	1,711	63,547	175

Revenue statement of Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29—contd.

Name of Societies.	Deposit repaid. To Societies.	Deposit repaid. To members and non-members.	Interest deposit.	Loans advanced to members.	Loans advanced to Societies.	Purchase of goods	Price of goods paid to members purchased from them.	Establishment.	Other items.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1929.
				EXPENDITURE.								
Garacherama Co-operative Credit Society . .	..	627	106	1,835	820	..	..	..	..	..	3,388	3
Government Servant Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd.	..	2,200	492	13,174	..	..	..	81	247	6	16,200	341
Coconut Export Association	..	..	..	5,290	..	..	26,444	..	..	1,434	33,168	1,247
House Building Co-operative Society, Ltd. .	750	400	126	4,771	..	1,570	..	140	..	74	8,081	840
Local Born Co-operative Land Syndicate, Ltd. .	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	11,233	16,846	1,750	30,054	5,052
Total .	750	3,227	724	25,295	820	1,570	26,444	11,454	17,093	3,264	90,891	7,483
Last year .	..	6,715	355	19,370	1,300	3,154	12,680	340	14,148	1,604	35,836	3,711

CHAPTER XVIII.

FORESTS.

1. *Charge.*—Direction Division—Mr. L. Mason, Northern Division—Mr. H. P. Smith, Southern Division—Mr. M. E. R. Taylor up to 21st December 1928. Mr. M. C. C. Bonington from this date to the close of the year.

2. *Area.*—133 acres of Reserved Forests and 158 acres of unclassed Forests were disforested during the year, the former to provide grazing grounds and the latter for cultivation.

The total area under forests at the close of the year was 2189·77 square miles.

3. *Surveys.*—Enumerations of the growing stock were carried out over a total of 12,208 acres, and large scale topographic maps prepared for 9,081 acres thereof. The total expenditure on these operations was Rs. 13,011.

4. *Roads.*—The road from Bonington in the North Andaman to Base Camp was extended 3 miles to the village and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of roads were constructed in Bonington, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,460.

The operations mentioned under Surveys above included the construction of 33 miles of inspection paths.

5. *Buildings.*—Rs. 56,935 was spent on new buildings, the principal works being the completion of the new mill at Chatham, and the erection of a Forest Rest House at Haddo, in the South Andaman Division, the construction of 7 quarters for families and the partial construction of a rest house at Bonington in the North Andaman Division.

6. *Other Works.*—The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 45,548, chiefly on the construction of a deep water jetty for the steamers to go alongside Chatham and a second jetty to facilitate the unloading of the "Rosamond" while fetching logs in from the camps. It is anticipated the former will facilitate loading and so increase the number of trips in a year.

7. *Outturn.*—The combined output of the 2 mills was 12,167 tons compared with 13,423 tons in the previous year.

The drop was partly due to frequent shutting down of one mill on account of bandsaw trouble, and partly to higher wastage on sawing up of softwoods.

8. *Exports.*—19,808 tons of timber were exported during the year as compared with 18,143 tons in the preceding year. The increase was due to larger sales of match logs.

9. *Sales.*—22,100 tons of timber were sold as compared with 19,544 tons in 1927-28.

10. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total Receipts amounted to Rs. 15,00,706 as against Expenditure of Rs. 12,62,218 on Revenue account and Rs. 68,126 on Capital account.

11. *Live stock.*—The total strength at the close of the year was 85 elephants and 62 buffaloes. No buffaloes and only 5 elephants were purchased this year.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Officer :—Mr. G. I. Kovoor, B.Sc. (Wales).

1. *Staff and Office.*—This is the second year of the existence of the Department. The staff remained on a temporary footing and consisted of one clerk, one inspector and one Fieldman.

2. *Farms.*—Three small Government farms are in existence under the charge of the department to test imported seeds, improved strains of seeds and improved methods of cultivation such as single-planting of paddy, drilling of seed, eradication of weeds and the use of improved agricultural implements.

3. *Seasonal and Agricultural Conditions.*—The South-West monsoon commenced early in May and gave heavy rainfall till October with breaks now and then. As the rainfall and other conditions were very favourable the paddy and garden crops such as coconuts, coffee, tea and rubber were a great success. After unusual drought in November and December which however favoured the harvesting of rice, the North-East monsoon was evenly distributed and of longer durations. Vegetables and fruit fared better than in the previous years.

4. *Inspection and Advisory Work.*—(*a*) Plantations and gardens :—All the plantations were inspected during the year. Some of them show considerable improvement in yield after the adoption of the advice given in cultural methods. One of the greatest problems faced by planters is that of soil erosion as most of the plantations are situated on steep land in the hills. The department is trying to solve this problem by introducing cover crops and other preventive methods.

(*b*) *Villages.*—The village lands in the Settlement were inspected at various times during the year. There is scope for much improvement in the village cultivation if improved methods and intensive cultivation are introduced. The kinds of crops grown at present by the cultivators are very few and the department is trying to introduce several new crops suitable to local conditions and to teach the cultivators how to grow these new crops in rotation with the local varieties. The department will have to be enlarged before it can deal thoroughly and efficiently with the village advisory and demonstrative works. Serious plant diseases and pests are few in the Andamans, nevertheless the control of diseases and insect pests demands greater attention than it receives. Introduction and demonstration of spraying and modern methods of pest control should be carried out more intensively. This side of the demonstration propaganda work will be developed as men and money become available.

5. *Seed selection and distribution.*—5,000 selected coconuts have been grown in the nursery for distribution as seedlings. 7,029 sugarcanes have been grown at the Government farm from improved strains imported from Coimbatore. Out of these 2,595 canes have been planted in the farm at Haddo and 4,434

canes have been distributed to the villagers. 6¾ lbs. of vegetable seeds have been imported and distributed.

6. *Economic Work on Crops.*—(*a*) *Paddy.*—Paddy being the most important crop in the Settlement, the main staple food and occupying an area of nearly 4,000 acres, some economic work has been started in this crop at a small farm of about three acres at Corbyn's Cove.

Object of the Work.—The ultimate object is to improve the methods of local cultivation and the varieties of paddy cultivated, the test of improvement being an increased return to the cultivator.

Work done.—Small quantities of 27 varieties of seeds were selected. Out of these 20 are well-known strains imported from Burma and India and the remaining 7 were seeds of local varieties under cultivation and grown in small plots of 1/20th of an acre, duplicated. A pound of seed of each variety was used in the nursery and seedlings were planted singly at about nine inches apart. Only three-fourths of the quantity of the seedlings grown was required to plant singly the area. The soil of the plots used is sandy and it is no way typical paddy land. The result of the experiment is shown in the following tabulated statement :—

No.	Name of Paddy.	From where imported.	Date of sowing in the nursery.	Quantity of seeds sown.	Date of transplanting.	Date of Flowering.	Date of Harvesting.	Yield per plot.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
				lb.				lbs.	maunds.	
1	Ngayunwa 8	Mandalay	18-6-28	1	16-7-28	3rd week of October.	15-11-28	147	18·4	
2	Yebanet Ngacheik	Do.	18-6-28	1	17-7-28	4th week of September.	6-11-28	196	24·5	
3	Ngasein 2104	Do.	18-6-28	1	17-7-28	4th week of October.	8-12-28	127	15·9	
4	Bommadewa 10	Do.	18-6-28	1	17-7-28	4th week of September.	30-10-28	111	13·9	
5	Taungdeikpan 535	Do.	18-6-28	1	18-7-28	2nd week of October.	27-11-28	75	9·4	
6	Yahine Paddy	Mudon.	18-6-28	1	18-7-28	2nd week of September.	28-10-28	44	5·5	
7	Seingyan Paddy	Do.	18-6-28	1	18-7-28	4th week of October.	5-12-28	55	6·9	
8	Shangalay Paddy	Do.	18-6-28	1	19-7-28	3rd week of October.	16-11-28	74	9·3	
9	Betywezin B 15-1	Hmawbi	19-6-28	1	19-7-28	4th week of October.	19-11-28	200	25	
10	Ngachima C 14-31.	Do.	19-6-28	1	20-7-28	2nd week of October.	16-11-28	38	4·8	
11	Emata A 22-53	Do.	19-6-28	1	20-7-28	4th week of October.	22-11-28	176	22	
12	Emata A 16-34	Do.	19-6-28	1	20-7-28	2nd week of October.	15-11-28	27	3·4	
13	Ngasein C 19-26	Do.	19-6-28	1	21-7-28	3rd week of October.	30-11-28	87	10·9	
14	Ngasein 10 C-15-10	Do.	19-6-28	1	21-7-28	1st week of November.	19-12-28	45	5·6	
15	Ngasein 8 C 14-8	Do.	19-6-28	1	2-8-28	2nd week of November.	19-12-28	11	1·4	Sown very late and had no water.
16	Kamakyi D 17-88	Do.	19-6-28	1	2-8-28	1st week of November.	7-12-28	22	2·8	

No.	Name of Paddy.	From where imported.	Date of sowing in the nursery.	Quantity of seeds sown.	Date of trans-planting.	Date of Flowering.	Date of Harvest-ing.	Yield per plot.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
				lb.				lbs.	maunds.	
17	Basmati . . .	Local . .	18-6-28	1	19-7-28	3rd week of October.	16-11-28	48	6	
18	Gol	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	21-7-28	4th week of October.	5-12-28	33	4·1	
19	Hathi	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	21-7-28	3rd week of October.	23-11-28	46	5·7	
20	Burma Basmati . .	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	23-7-28	4th week of October.	24-11-28	48	6	
21	Sona	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	23-7-28	4th week of October.	29-11-28	40	5	
22	Cheena . . .	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	24-7-28	2nd week of October.	6-11-28	52	6·5	
23	Jeera	Do. . .	18-6-28	1	24-7-28	2nd week of October.	15-11-28	44	5·5	
24	Nellore Samba . .	Tanjore .	7-7-28	1	2-8-28	4th week of November.	..	..	..	Rejected.
25	Poonkaroo . . .	Do. .	7-7-28		3-8-28	3rd week of September.	28-10-28	67	8·4	Sown very late and had no water.
26	Vellai Sirumanian .	Do. .	7-7-28	1	3-8-28	4th week of November.	..	..	..	Rejected.
27	Vellai Samba . .	Do. .	7-7-28	1	4-8-28	1st week of November.	14-12-28	137	17·1	

No definite conclusion can be drawn from the year's work. It has however revealed some important facts regarding economic transplanting and also helped in the standardization of the plots for further trials. It requires no undue optimism to say that the present seed rate can be easily decreased at least by 60 per cent. and the out-turn can be increased by 50 per cent. A new area of about 15 acres of typical paddy land has now been taken at Jungli-ghat for experimental purposes. The improvement of this one crop alone if successful will amply repay the expense incurred.

(*b*) *Coconuts.*—Seed selection work, spacing experiments, intercultivation and growing of cover crops were undertaken on the Government coconut plantation at Corbyn's Cove. With a perennial crop of this nature it will take many years before significant results can be obtained and there is little that can be said at present. There is however a decided indication that the trees respond to cultivation. From the account of the nuts supplied from this plantation from April 1926 to July 1927 it shows that it was giving an average monthly yield of about 300 nuts, but since August 1927 when the plantation was taken over by this Department the average monthly yield was 791 during 1927-28 and 1,952 in 1928-29. The stopping of pilferage is in part responsible for the increase.

Coconuts form one of the important local crops and cover over 4,000 acres. If the increase in yield after cultivation at the Government plantation at Corbyn's Cove is an indication of possible improvement that can be achieved the possibilities of coconut cultivation of the Settlement are untold.

(*c*) *Sugarcanes.*—At the Haddo Experimental Plot eleven varieties of improved canes likely to be suitable to local conditions were grown as mentioned in the last year's report. This was in fact no experiment but simply a multiplication of the few seed canes imported from Coimbatore. The growth of canes in the plots was remarkable. Some of the thick varieties of the canes were about 22 feet high and in the thin varieties there were sets giving an average of 25 canes. From the multiplied seeds 4,434 canes of some of the best varieties were distributed and the remainder planted on a larger scale to try the yield and the methods of cultivation.

(*d*) *Cotton.*—The work on cotton mentioned in the last year's report was continued during the year at Viper. The first picking began in February 1928 and lasted till the end of April 1928. The second picking was done from February to April 1929. The following tabulated statement shows the yield per acre of the varieties grown :—

Variety.	Area.	1st Picking.				2nd Picking.				Total.			
		Seed per		Lint per		Seed per		Lint per		Seed per		Lint per	
		Plot.	Acre.	Plot.	Acre.	Plot.	Acre.	Plot.	Acre.	Plot.	Acre.	Plot.	Acre.
	Cents.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sea Island Imported .	6	2	33·3	¾	12½	16	266·7	7	116·7	18	300	7¾	129·2
Sea Island Local .	20	13	65	6	30	18	90	7	35	31	155	13	65
Resembling Peruvian	10	3½	35	1¼	12½	20	200	8	80	23½	235	9¼	92½

The results so far obtained show that the Sea Island Imported is the best in yield as well as in quality. The Sea Island Local is not a good yielder but the lint is not bad. Local Peruvian is poor in quality and yield and because of its clustering seeds it will be difficult for ginning. Of the three varieties the Sea Island Imported is the most promising but nothing definite can be said at this stage without more careful study of the crop under local conditions. With a view to determine the proper time for sowing small plots were opened at Haddo. The seeds used in these plots were collected from the plants grown at Viper. Two samples of the Sea Island Imported cotton have been sent to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, for inspection.

(e) *Pulses.*—Arhar, Gram, Kulthi, Urad, Mung, Peas, Beans, Guar, Moth and Meth were grown in small plots at Haddo. The results obtained from some of these, especially arhar, is very promising. The work so far was mainly to obtain seeds. In arhar from half a pound of seeds imported from Mandalay 110 pounds of seed were obtained, *i.e.*, 9 maunds per acre. It is hoped to introduce these crops in the villages and to make the cultivators grow these in rotation with their present crops.

(f) *Millets.*—Varieties of Jowar, Bajra and Ragi were the millets grown during the year. All these crops did well. The following statement will show their yields :—

Variety.	Quantity of seeds sown.	Area.	Yield obtained.	Yield per acre.
	lb.	cents.	lb.	lb.
Jowar Punjab . . .	1	3½	53	1514·3
Jowar Nailo	½	1½	27	1800
Jowar Sampyaung . . .	½	1½	33	2200
Jowar Kampyaung . .	½	1½	33	2200
Jowar Black Glumed . .	½	3½	53	1514·3
Bajra A	½	3½	6¼	178·5
Bajra Guzarkhan . . .	½	1½	10¼	683·3
Ragi	1	5	53	1060

These millets are new to the island but can be easily given an important place among the crops grown in the villages as many of the villagers are from millet growing areas in India.

(g) *Oil Seeds.*—Ground nuts, Mustard, Rape, Til, Taramira and Linseed were tried in small plots but the results were not promising. These should be tried again before they are rejected as not suitable because no conclusion, positive or negative, can be drawn by a single trial.

(h) *Tobacco.*—Early in last monsoon some seeds of tobacco were received from the Imperial Tobacco Company of India and planted in a small plot at Haddo. The heavy rains caused the crop to be poor and the moist air stood in the way of successful curing. From the results obtained it seems that the crop will not be an economic success under local conditions. This confirms the conclusions formed after previous local experiments in the past.

(i) *Root Crops.*—Tapioca cuttings taken from the small crop grown at Viper last year were planted at Haddo in October and they are coming up

well. This crop can be easily introduced in the Mapilla villages as they know its cultivation and use.

(*j*) *Cover Crops*.—Vigna (*Dolichos Hosei*) seeds brought from Ceylon grown in small plot at Haddo. This is used in Ceylon by planters as a cover crop in order to prevent soil erosion. If this grows well under the local conditions it can be introduced in the plantations.

There are several varieties of Citrus fruits, Bananas, Mangoes, Pineapples and Mangosteens, in different parts of the Settlement, but beyond advising the growers on the benefits of intercultivation, seasonal pruning, manuring and methods to control diseases the department has for the lack of staff been able to devote no attention to these crops. Land has been selected and laid out for a fruit garden at Garacherama by the Military Police under departmental advice and guidance and it is hoped to plant this area during the monsoon with gooties of oranges, sweet-limes and other local fruit trees.

7. *Agricultural Implements*.—As mentioned in last year's report the Konkan plough (for paddy fields), Malanad plough (for hillside ploughing) and Meston plough (for higher level areas) were continued in use in the plots during the year. Many reasons can be brought forward for the poor yield of local crops. One is undoubtedly poor cultivation with a primitive type of plough which only breaks up 3 or 4 inches of the surface soil and does not turn it over. In order to get a fine tilth it is necessary to plough and cross-plough several times with this implement. This is not only slow but uneconomical and completely useless for tackling the deep-rooted weeds which are very common in most of the fields. The use of an iron plough of the Konkan type will undoubtedly remove many of the limitations of the local plough. This plough is not heavier than the country wooden implement and it can be easily drawn by a small pair of animals. It makes deep ploughing possible and is of great advantage in dealing with weeds and improving drainage. It costs when imported from India about Rs. 8 but can be made at lesser cost in the local Workshops if made in large numbers. The value of an iron plough lies in the saving of time and labour.

The introduction of improved agricultural implements is slow and uphill work as the cultivators have their own ideas and likings for the types they have so far used. Perhaps what is needed is to improve the existing implements with which the cultivator is familiar. With this idea in view the department, with the help of Phœnix Bay Workshop, made a type of cheap plough, ridger and levellers. All these were constructed from the old type of implements with slight adaptations.

8. *Agricultural Education*.—The only teaching given in agriculture is the course for boys in the local High School which is affiliated with the Rangoon University. During the year there were ten students in the 9th standard and six in the 10th standard taking the subject. Of these six students of the 10th standard sat for the public examination held by the Rangoon University.

9. *Demonstration and Propaganda*.—The annual Agricultural Show was held on the 8th and 9th February 1929. In addition to the usual exhibits sent by the public there was for the first time an organised display by the Department which had on view a well arranged collection of all its experi-

mental products. The two days of the show were general holidays throughout the Settlement and afforded an opportunity to every one for amusement as well as to learn many new ways of rural advancement. In addition to the exhibits of crops, cattle, poultry and local industries the show included a baby show, sports, competitions for the best dwelling house, for crops, farmsteads, ploughing, coconut dehusking and coconut collecting. Money prizes and merit certificates were awarded to the best exhibitors and competitors. The attendance was very large and the show most successful.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing population of the Settlement in the Andamans, excluding aborigines, on the 31st March 1929.

—	Christians.		Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Buddhists.		Other Castes.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Civil	615	11	110	2	135	6	67	7	..	..	927	26
Military	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
Marine	12	..	31	..	62	..	3	..	..	..	108	..
Police	1	1	265	26	255	34	..	..	..	..	521	61
Free Residents	105	130	732	806	455	1,006	284	187	..	..	1,576	2,129
Convicts	35	..	2,145	99	3,358	76	1,213	8	51	..	6,802	183
Children of all ranks	122	113	680	384	1,314	745	75	53	7	2	2,198	1,297
Total	1,024	255	3,963	1,317	5,579	1,867	1,642	255	58	2	12,266	3,696
GRAND TOTAL											15,962	

APPENDIX II.

Comparative Statement of "Receipts" and "Expenditure" of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

	1927-28.			1928-29. Final figures.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS.						
II. Taxes on Income—Income Tax	13,984	3	0	14,492	14	0
V. Land Revenue	48,611	2	0	65,867	14	0
VI. Excise	10,478	4	0	16,710	0	0
VII. Stamps	5,132	1	0	6,245	5	0
XVI. Interest on advance to cultivators	4,790	15	0	4,393	2	0
XVIII.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.						
Jail Manufacture	4,150	12	0	3,951	2	0
Sale of Settlement Produce	4,204	11	0	5,662	6	0
Hire of convicts	14,207	1	0	6,568	0	0
Sale of Stores	83,405	12	0	58,873	11	0
Unclaimed and Intestate Property	1,824	5	0	3,712	1	0
Recoveries from Indian States for their prisoners in Port Blair	671	15	0	18	1	0
Veterinary Receipts	2,144	4	0	1,735	10	0
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Fines	4,874	15	0	4,358	2	0
Chaukidari Fees	8,106	14	0	7,885	13	0
Educational Cess	2,221	14	0	3,575	1	0
Ferry dues	6,349	2	0	5,776	12	0
Conservancy Fees	2,716	3	0	2,577	7	0
Other items	80,225	0	0	80,703	1	0
Recoveries of service payments	1,557	11	0	3,956	7	0
Refunds	—10,598	0	0	—3,752	4	0
Total	2,06,062	7	0	2,93,313	9	0
Public Works Department	10,740	0	0	16,796	0	0
Forest Receipts	14,18,062	0	0	15,00,705	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	16,34,864	7	0	18,10,814	9	0

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1927-28.	1928-29. Final figures.
Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7. Stamps	262 4 0	423 13 3
19. Interest	1,284 8 0	3,068 12 0

25. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

Convict Charges at Port Blair.

Establishments.

Establishment and Contingencies.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Chief Commissioner	36,595 3 0	36,714 8 0
Deputy Commissioner	23,658 12 0	18,123 1 0
Assistant Commissioners (Non-Voted)	21,185 13 0	19,054 6 0
Assistant Commissioners (Voted)	28,227 5 0	21,866 9 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance	..	..
Clerks and Servants	73,826 2 0	78,111 3 0
Travelling and other Allowances	13,270 14 0	15,731 6 0
Other Charges	11,871 15 0	17,500 1 9
Total	2,08,636 0 0	2,07,101 2 9

Educational Establishment.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Executive Subordinates	30,269 6 0	33,526 14 0
Book Depôt and Contingencies, etc.	9,891 14 0	6,095 14 0
Total	40,161 4 0	39,622 12 0

Medical Establishment.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons	65,225 0 0	66,082 15 0
Other Charges	4,078 15 0	6,591 4 0
Total	69,303 15 0	72,674 3 0

Commissariat Establishment.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Executive Commissariat Officer	13,260 0 0	13,430 13 0
Executive Subordinates	3,310 7 0	4,027 5 0
Other Charges	966 12 0	1,823 3 9
Total	17,537 3 0	19,281 5 9

Treasury Establishment.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Treasury Officer	425 0 0	1,052 9 0
Executive Subordinates	2,175 0 0	2,783 6 0
Accountant and others	..	..
Other Charges	393 15 0	386 7 6
Total	2,993 15 0	4,222 6 6

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	1927-28.	1928-29. Final figures.
Registration Establishment.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Registration Clerk	411 5 0	370 10 0
Marine Establishment.		
Engineer and Harbour Master	9,293 9 0	9,000 0 0
Skilled labour	53,340 8 0	61,638 6 0
Tidal Observatory Clerk	..	..
Other Charges	1,079 9 0	—175 5 0
Total	63,713 10 0	70,463 1 0
Jail Establishment.		
Skilled labour, Warders, etc.	50,155 6 0	46,242 2 0
Other Charges	5,432 8 0	3,932 1 0
Total	55,587 14 0	50,174 3 0
Police Establishment.		
District Superintendent	21,542 10 0	19,020 0 0
Deputy Superintendent	4,960 8 0	5,208 14 0
Executive Subordinates	6,285 5 0	5,666 11 9
Constabulary	1,82,132 1 0	1,86,076 2 9
Civil Police—Other Charges	18,288 6 0	21,322 9 6
Total	2,33,208 14 0	2,37,294 4 6
Veterinary Establishment.		
Executive Subordinates	5,631 5 0	6,924 1 6
Supplies and Services.		
Maintenance of Motor Lorries	19,986 5 0	20,422 11 0
Subsistence money to convicts	5,54,650 11 0	5,90,722 15 6
Passage money to families of Self-supporters	28,241 6 0	12,600 4 9
Rations to Police	9,375 6 0	25,957 3 0
Total	6,12,253 12 0	6,49,703 2 3
Commissariat Supplies.		
Bakery	8,916 8 0	7,659 2 10
Dairy Farm	12,451 8 0	9,636 6 1
Slaughter House	38,200 5 0	39,704 4 4
Other Charges	1,30,420 11 0	43,820 6 4
Total	1,89,989 0 0	1,00,820 3 7

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

	1927-28.	1928-29. Final figures.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Forest Supplies.		
Purchase of Timber, Firewood, etc.	19,056 6 0	15,190 9 0
Clothing.		
Clothing for Police, Convicts and Nicobarese	21,747 7 0	47,946 8 0
Marine Supplies.		
Purchase of Coal, etc.	85,450 0 0	1,52,669 4 0
Ordnance Supplies.		
Purchase of Ordnance Stores	11,895 1 0	10,323 4 0
Medical Supplies.		
Purchase of Medicines and Medical Store	18,979 14 0	56,683 14 0
Miscellaneous Contingencies.		
Telephone Rent, etc.	12,137 8 0	14,489 7 0
Jail Press Supplies	253 8 0	492 6 0
Commission.		
On purchase of sale of Commissariat Stores	292 10 0	..
Passage Money, Receipt, etc.		
Passage Money and Freight	1,45,444 3 0	1,31,561 11 9
Relief Works.		
Famine Relief	50,434 13 0	..
Dredging Operations.		
Dredging Operations	54,892 4 0	74,804 3 2
Charges in connection with S.S. "Maharaja."		
Hire of Steamer, Cost of Coal, etc.	2,12,884 4 0	1,80,847 0 8
Charges of Station Ships.		
S.S. "Ahmedi"	1,83,173 13 0	1,89,762 9 0
S.S. "Shahzada"	32,752 0 0	—1,020 15 0
R.I.M.S. "Clive"	12,050 2 0	..
Total 25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	23,60,871 14 0	23,32,401 5 5
Port Blair Public Works Department	1,63,578 0 0	2,87,763 0 0
Port Blair Forest Department	14,45,604 0 0	13,18,583 0 0
Grand Total	39,70,053 14 0	39,38,747 5 5

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair during 1928-29.

	Rs.
Total Expenditure	39,38,747
Total Receipts	18,10,814
Net Expenditure	21,27,933
66 per cent. Chargeable to convicts, etc.	14,04,435
Average number of convicts	6,915
Average cost per head	203 2 0

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the amounts recovered from Native States for the maintenance of their convicts during 1928-29.

Names of States.	Periods. Previous balance. Rs. A. P.	1927-28. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Danpore State	..	18 1 0	18 1 0
Total	..	..	18 1 0

APPENDIX V.

Statement of Settlement manufactures and miscellaneous produce for the year 1928-29.

Description.	Rs. A. P.
Oil Factory	7,439 11 0
Cane and Rope Factory	4,669 7 0
Printing	378 7 0
Weaving	110 2 6
Forest Produce	55,150 5 0
Agricultural and Settlement Produce	6,640 6 0
Fishery	3,938 5 0
Building Material	11,682 8 0
Workshops	7,041 0 0
Foundry	3,261 9 0
Total	1,00,311 12 6

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the expenditure in Public Works Department during the year 1928-29.

No. of item.	Name of work.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.	
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Minor Works—Buildings	15,587			
2	" " Communications	..			
3	" " Miscellaneous	8,907			
4	Repairs—Buildings	39,617 *		* Non-voted	294
5	" Communications	16,480		Voted	39,323
6	" Miscellaneous	4,140			39,617
7	Establishment	45,624			
8	Tools and Plant	15,262			
9	Suspense	1,42,146			
			2,87,763		

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number and description of convicts in the Settlement for the year 1928-29.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Balance on 31st March 1928	7,098	211	7,309
Imprisoned during the year	27	2	29
Received from India and Burma during the year	646	1	647
Recaptured	12	..	12
Returned to Station	31	..	31
Total	7,814	214	8,0.8
Transferred to India and Burma to undergo sentence	458	..	458
Released by orders of Government—			
A. On appeal	2	..	2
B. On expiry of sentence	174	1	175
C. On payment of fine	..	..	..
D. For gallantry	..	..	..
E. Under 20 years' rule absolute	125	..	125
" " " " conditional	44	..	44
F. Under 25 years' rule absolute	9	..	9
" " " " conditional	8	..	8
G. Other reasons	..	27	27
H. Special	24	..	24
Medical	2	1	3
Escaped	17	..	17
Absented	43	..	43
Executed	4	..	4
Died	102	2	104
Total	1,012	31	1,043
Balance on 31st March 1929	6,802	183	6,985
Daily average number	6,721	194	6,915

APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of crime for which prisoners (as per strength on 31st March 1928) were transported.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder	4,347	118	4,465
Dacoity	1,538	..	1,538
Mutiny	350	..	350
Theft	11	..	11
Abduction of female and child stealing	51	..	51
Receiving stolen property	6	..	6
House-breaking	6	..	6
Causing grievous hurt	153	..	153
Robbery	148	..	148
Poisoning	19	65	84
Dishonest misappropriation of property	..	..	..
Mischief by fire	25	..	25
Criminal trespass	58	..	58
Forgery	7	..	7
Riot	7	..	7
Escape from lawful custody	..	..	..
Rape	36	..	36
Unnatural crime	..	..	..
Using counterfeit coin	..	..	..
Harbouring an offender who escaped from lawful custody or whose apprehension has been ordered	..	..	..
Causing disappearance of evidence	..	..	..
Procuring arms without license	..	..	..
Wilfully doing an act endangering persons in Railways	1	..	1
Cheating	3	..	3
Military Prisoners convicted of desertion, etc.	3	..	3
Local convicts	33	..	33
Total	6,802	183	6.985

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the classes of convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair according to sentences for the year 1928-29.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
A. Class I	Not exceeding one month (locally convicted)	2	..	2
B. Class II	Above one and not exceeding three months (locally convicted)	4	..	4
C. Class III	Above three and not exceeding six months (locally convicted)	6	..	6
D. Class IV	Above six months and not exceeding one year (locally convicted)	..	1	1
E. Class V	Above one and not exceeding three years (locally convicted)	12	..	12
F. Class VI	Above three and not exceeding five years	137	..	137
G. Class VII	Above five and not exceeding ten years	1,158	7	1,165
H. Class VIII	Exceeding ten years	398	4	402
I. Class IX	Life	5,085	171	5,256
J. Class X	Executed	4*	..	4
	Total	6,806	183	6,989*

* This includes 4 convicts executed during the year.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts at Port Blair for the year 1928-29.

Remaining uncaptured on 31st March 1928		62
Deduct—Escapes at large for over seven years		6
	Balance of previous year's escape	56
Escape during the year	By land	17
	By sea	Nil
	GRAND TOTAL	73
Recaptured during the year	A. Of those escaped in previous year	5
	B. Of those escaped during the year	7
	Total	12
Remaining uncaptured	A. Previous year	51
	B. Of present year	10
	Total	61
Unexpired portion of sentence of those escaped during the year.	A. Under one year	7
	B. Above one year and under three years	6
	C. Above three years and under seven years	18
	D. Above seven years	30
	Total	61

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the religions, ages, and previous occupation of convicts in Port Blair during the year 1928-29.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Religions—			
A. Christians—			
Europeans	..	..	..
Eurasians	..	..	..
Indians	1	..	1
B. Mohamedans	2,978	109	3,087
C. Hindus	2,441	48	2,489
D. Buddhists	1,224	10	1,234
E. Other classes	158	16	174
Total	6,802	183	6,985
Ages—			
A. Under 16 years	..	..	..
B. 16 to 40 years	3,898	189	4,087
C. 40 to 60 years	2,787	..	2,787
D. Above 60 years	53	..	53
Total	6,738	189	6,927*
Previous occupation—			
Males—			
(a) Landholders	85	..	85
(b) Agriculturists	3,649	..	3,649
(c) Labourers	1,251	..	1,251
(d) Shopkeepers	308	..	308
(e) Artizans	473	..	473
(f) Government servants	117	..	117
(g) Domestic servants	364	..	364
(h) Weavers	360	..	360
(i) Boatmen and fishermen	155	..	155
(j) Other callings	40	..	40
(k) No occupation	..	..	..
(l) Occupation not recorded	..	..	..
(m) Married	..	171	171
Females—			
(n) Unmarried	—	12	12
Total	6,802	183	6,985

* As per census taken on 31st December 1928.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the state of education of convicts received in the Settlement during the year 1928-29.

—	Province.																			
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		United Provinces.		Bihar and Orissa.		Native States.		Burma.		Grand Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Of those received from India during the year there were—																				
Unable to read and write	40	..	140	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	3	675	3
Able to read and write a little	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	13	..
Able to read and write	10	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	28	..
Of the total of the year there were learned in Jail—																				
Neither able to read and write									Nil											
To read and write a little																				
To read and write well																				
Total .	53	..	147	..	3	..	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	3	716	3

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the scale of diet in force in the Settlement of the Port Blair and average cost of the chief article comprising it for 1928-29.

—	Rice.	Atta.	Dal.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Tamarind.	Vegetable.	Fish four times in a week.	Dahi twice in a week.	Average monthly cost of each convict.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Rs. A. P.
Diet of labouring convict	1 10	1 4	0 4	0 0 12	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 8	1 4	0 12	8 11 1
Diet of non-labouring convict.	1 6	1 0	0 4	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 8	1 4	0 12	7 12 7

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the employment of the convicts in the Settlement during the year 1928-29.

Daily average No.	Particulars.	Average No.
6,915	Jail servants	256
	Commissariat	280
	Medical	182
	Marine	466
	Forest	676
	Cultivation	56
	Manufactures	15
	Other Settlement work	531
	Self-supporters	4,232
	Sick	221
	Convalescent weekly convicts	Nil
	Total	6,915

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing offences committed by the convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair, during the year 1928-1929.

—	Indian Penal Code Sections. 147	160	161 & 109	176	182	186	188	216	224	226	278	303	304	307	323	324	325	326	352	353	354	356 & 451	378	379	379 & 411	380	385	406 & 411	409	411	414 & 471	420	447	451	452	451	457	504	506	510
Settlement.																																								
Self-supporters	5	6	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	5	1	2	4	6	8	11	2	3	1	1	1	9	1	8	1	2	1	5	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Labouring convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	5	6	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	5	1	2	4	6	8	11	2	3	1	1	1	9	1	8	1	2	1	5	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1
Jail.																																								
Self-supporters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labouring convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5	6	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	5	1	2	5	7	8	11	2	3	1	1	1	9	1	8	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1

—	32—III of Regulation 1876.	Motor Act of 1914, Sec. VIII.	Gambling Act I of 1896, Sec. (6).	Total.	Clauses of Paragraph 1 of the Andaman Administrative Circular No. IV. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Grand Total.
Settlement.																		
Self-supporters	17	4	4	138	1	7	44	865	104	17	89	..	..	8	12	8	1,155	1,293
Labouring convicts	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
Total	17	4	4	139	1	7	44	876	104	17	89	..	..	8	12	8	1,166	1,305
Jail.																		
Self-supporters	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	29	30
Labouring convicts	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	5	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	50	52
Total	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	66	5	..	2	..	..	3	1	2	79	82
GRAND TOTAL	17	4	4	142	1	7	44	942	109	17	91	..	..	11	13	10	1,245	1,387

Deputy Commissioner's Office.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the punishments inflicted on the convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair, during the year 1928-1929.

Particulars.			No.
Executed	Male		4
	Female		..
Extra imprisonment	Male		10
	Female		..
Corporal punishment alone—			
10 stripes			1
Above 10 to 20			1
Above 20 to 30			8
		Total	10
Cellular Jail confinement	Male		280
	Female		1
Separate confinement	Male		3
	Female		..
Reduction of diet	Male		..
	Female		..
Reduction of grade	Male		12
	Female		..
Other punishments—			
Fine	Male		976
	Female		1
Extra probation	Male		6
	Female		..
Warning	Male		55
	Female		..
Standing hand-cuffs	Male		23
	Female		..
Bar-fetters	Male		6
	Female		...
Link fetters	Male		...
GRAND TOTAL	Male		1,385
	Female		2
	Total to date from 1st April		1,387
Ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength	Male	6,721	20·60
	Female	194	1·03

APPENDIX XVII.

Annual Return of sick prisoners in the Settlement of Port Blair, for the Calendar year 1928.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Population—			
Remaining	7,232	220	7,452
Admitted	981	13	994
Total .	8,213	233	8,446
Aggregate of the daily total of strength	2,552,620	73,527	2,626,147
Daily average strength	6,994	201	7,195
Remained in hospital	137	..	137
Admitted	3,338	98	3,436
Total .	3,475	98	3,573
Discharged	3,288	87	3,375
Died	84	3	87
Remaining	..	..	..
Aggregate of the daily totals of sick in hospital	..	..	..
Daily average sick	190·01	8·17	198·18

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in Settlement of Port Blair during the Calendar year 1928.

Port Blair.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Capacity of the convict barracks at 50 superficial feet per head	742	60	802
2. Daily average based on actual strength at end of month .	6,963	200	7,163
3. Maximum population on any one day	7,261	218	7,479
4. Number admitted into hospital	3,338	98	3,436
5. Daily average number of sick	185·86	4·15	190·01
6. Number of deaths in and out of hospitals	100	2	102
Ratio per cent. of average based on actual strength at end of each month—			
A. Of admission into hospital	47·89	49·00	47·96
B. Of daily average number of sick . . .	2·65	2·00	2·65
C. Of death from cholera	..	..	..
D. Of death from all other causes both in and out of hospitals	1·43	1·00	1·42
E. Of deaths from all causes in and out of hospitals	1·43	1·00	1·42

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Jail of Port Blair, during the Calendar year 1928.

Serial No.		Admissions.	Deaths.
1.	Cholera	..	..
2.	Dysentery	96	8
3.	Malarial fevers	878	10
4.	Tubercle of the lungs tubercular disease of other organs and general tuberculosis	14	5
5.	Other general diseases	1,851	42
6.	Pneumonia	40	15
7.	Other respiratory diseases	256	5
8.	Diarrhœa	151	..
9.	Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	150	2
	Ratio admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—		
	Cholera	..	..
	Dysentery	13·40	1·12
	Malarial fevers	108·47	1·39
	Pneumonia	5 58	2·09
	Diarrhœa	21 08	..
	All causes	317·32	7·53

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the admission into Hospital, daily average sick and the death per cent. of average strength of the prisoners of all classes in the Settlement of Port Blair, during the several months for the Calendar year 1928.

Months.	Actuals.			Per cent. of daily average strength.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
January	238	167·84	7	3·32	2·31	0·09
February	267	181·63	8	3·72	2·52	0·11
March	267	174·20	10	3·72	2·43	0·14
April	247	177·34	7	3·44	2·47	0·09
May	327	183·61	10	4·56	2·55	0·14
June	447	227·43	2	6·24	3·17	0·03
July	392	228·78	9	5·47	3·18	0·12
August	285	217·73	17	3·98	3·03	0·24
September	274	204·10	5	3·82	2·84	0·07
October	258	184·02	8	3·60	2·57	0·11
November	209	172·66	10	2·91	2·40	0·14
December	186	160·83	9	2·59	2·23	0·12

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair during the Calendar year 1928 according to age.

	Average number.			Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per cent. of average Number.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 to 40 years	3,898	189	4,087	62	3	65	1·59	·07	..
40 to 60 years	2,787	..	2,787	37	..	37	1·32	..	..
Over 60 years	53	..	53	1	..	1	1·88	..	..

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the mortality among convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair, during the Calendar year 1928, according to length of imprisonment undergone.

	Average number.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.
1. Under six months	611	4	0·65
2. From six to twelve months	4,669	6	0·12
3. From one to two years	476	15	3·36
4. From two to three years	735	10	1·34
5 From three to seven years	597	18	3·01
6. Above seven years	75	49	65·33
Total	7,163	102	..

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Settlement of Port Blair, during the Calendar year 1928.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength based on actuals at end of month.							
	Small pox.		Malarial fever.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Cholera.		Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Respiratory disease.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Ulcer and Boil.		Malarial fevers.		Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Port Blair	..	..	878	10	..	..	..	..	14	5	40	15	255	5	96	8	151	..	98	..	12·25	0·14	0·22	0·07	0·55	0·20	1·34	0·11

APPENDIX XXIV.

Meteorological Observations recorded in the Observatory, Port Blair, during the Calendar year 1928.

Months.	Readings of Barometer.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and wet bulb.		Rain.		Wind.
	Mean for the month.	Highest in the month.	Lowest in the month.	Range.	Highest in the shade.	Lowest in the shade.	Range in the month.	Mean of all highest.	Mean of all lowest.	Mean daily range.	Approximate for the month.	Mean of dry bulb.	Mean of wet bulb.	Number of days on which it fell.	Amount collected.	General direction.
January . .	29·097	30·156	30·000	0·156	88·2	73·4	14·8	82·8	76·5	6·3	79·6	80·3	73·1	3	2·00	C
February . .	30·040	30·098	29·986	0·112	88·8	71·4	17·4	86·9	76·0	10·9	81·4	79·7	72·6	5	2·66	C
March . .	30·016	30·078	29·960	0·118	90·2	70·4	19·8	87·8	77·8	10·0	82·8	82·9	72·2	5	3·18	C
April . .	29·323	30·044	29·882	0·162	90·9	75·0	15·9	88·8	78·1	10·7	83·4	82·6	78·8	15	5·09	WNW
May . .	29·934	30·036	29·788	0·248	91·6	73·2	18·4	88·7	78·1	10·6	83·4	82·7	78·8	20	19·66	WSW
June . .	29·862	29·954	29·800	0·154	88·5	74·4	19·1	86·3	77·8	8·5	81·9	82·6	79·1	26	16·15	SSW
July . .	29·877	29·950	29·824	0·126	38·4	73·4	15·0	86·0	77·8	8·2	81·9	82·4	78·5	26	16·00	WSW
August . .	29·914	29·986	29·854	0 132	87·4	74·4	13·0	85·2	76·7	8·5	80·9	80·8	77·8	30	15·42	WSW
September .	29·309	30·010	29·876	0·134	88·6	74·4	14·2	86·1	76·5	9·6	80·8	80·9	78·1	25	15·94	C
October . .	29·994	30·094	29·982	0·166	88·6	72·4	16·2	86·2	73·3	12·9	79·7	81·0	77·3	19	17·50	C
November .	30·056	30·112	29·972	0·140	88·6	75·4	13·2	87·1	77·0	10·1	82·0	86·4	77·8	12	3·90	ENE
December .	30·020	30·082	29·974	0·108	88·2	73·4	14·8	86·7	78·5	8·2	82·6	83·1	76·5	3	0·53	ENE
Total . .	357·442	360·600	558·844	1·756	1068·0	881·2	186·8	1038·6	924·1	114·5	980·4	985·4	920·6	189	118·04	..
Mean for the month . .	29·786	30·050	29·903	0·146	89·0	73·4	15·5	86·3	77·0	9·5	81·7	82·1	76·7	15	9·83	..

IV.—Degenerations. 165 Dementia Primary and Secondary.										Declared to have recovered or not yet diagnosed.			Total.			Remarks.
	(b) Epiletic.			(c) Syphilitic.			(d) Other forms.									
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5*	..	..	6	..	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	14	1	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20	1	21	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	†	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	

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APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the Types of Insanity of the Lunatics in the Asylum in Haddo Lunatic ward during the calendar year 1928.

Class	I.—Errors of Development. 144 Idiocy.			II.—Disorders of Function. 145 Mania (acute, recurrent or chronic). (a) Puerperal.			(b) Epileptic.			(c) Alcoholic.			(d) Senile.			(e) Other forms.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
maining on 31st December of the preceding year 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mitted during the year 928.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total treated	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Not improved	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Otherwise	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Escaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aining on the 31st December 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Class	146 Melancholia (acute, recurrent or chronic). (a) Hypochondriacal.			(b) Puerperal.			(c) Senile.			(d) Other forms.			147 Circular insanity.			148 Mental Stupor. (a) Anergic.			(b) Delusional.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
maining on 31st December of the preceding year 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mitted during the year 928.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Escaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aining on the 31st December 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class	149 Delusional insanity (acute or chronic).			150 Moral insanity.			151 and 152 Impulsive and obsessive insanity.			III.—Result of infection toxic and other general condition. 153 Post febrile insanity.			154 Acute delirium.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
maining on 31st December of the preceding year 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mitted during the year 928.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total treated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not improved	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Escaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aining on the 31st December 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class	155 Confessional insanity.			156 Alcoholic insanity (acute or chronic).			157 Insanity of Myxœdema.			162 Insanity of Haschisch.			158, 161 & 163 Insanity from other causes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
maining on 31st December of the preceding year 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mitted during the year 928.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Escaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aining on the 31st December 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

Class	IV.—Degenerations. 164 General Paralysis of the insane.			165 Dementia Primary and Secondary. (a) Senile.			(b) Epiletic.			(c) Syphilitic.			(d) Other forms.			Declared to have recovered or not yet diagnosed.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
maining on 31st December of the preceding year 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5*	..	..	6	..	6
mitted during the year 928.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	14	1	15
Total treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20	1	21
Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Not improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	†	1	..	1
Escaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aining on the 31st December 1929.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7

* These five cases were diagnosed and now shown under their various headings.

† One of them diagnosed N. A. D. and transferred to Indian jails as incorrigible.

APPENDIX XXVI-A.

Statement showing the distribution of self supporters on the 31st March, 1929.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) *Villages.*

Head. Sub-head.	Actual Strength: Male.	Actual Strength: Female.
Aberdeen	239	16
South Point	100	13
Shadipur	20	16
Birch Gunj	8	..
Brookesabad	5	1
Austinabad	7	..
Dudh Line	4	1
Nia Gaon	6	1
Phœnix Bay	13	10
Junglighat	59	7
Lamba Line	35	2
School Line	13	..
Pahurgaon	15	..
Protheropur	12	..
Garacharama	34	..
Taylerabad	19	1
Calicut	33	..
Bumlitan	24	2
Beadonabad	32	..
Baghel singh pura	24	1
Newa shahar	15	..
New Newa Shahar	17	..
Manglutan	28	5
Maymyo	17	..
Homfrygunj	18	5
Dhani Khari	13	7
Chouldari	25	5
Port Mouat	18	10
Ograbiraj	31	7
Mithakhari	34	5
Namunaghar	45	7
Hobdaypur	31	5
Tusonabad	39	3
Manpur	40	..
Templegunj	20	..
Herbertabad	48	..
Bamboo Flat	37	16
Stewart Gunj	24	3
Wimberlygunj	35	2
Carried over		

APPENDIX XXVI-A—*contd.*

Head. Sub-head.	Actual Strength. Male.	Female.
SCHEDULE A—*concld.*		
(*1*) *Villages*—concld.		
Brought forward		
Kadaka Chang	23	..
Bindraban	15	..
Muthra	25	..
Bunyadabad	42	2
Anikhet	35	..
Cadellgunj	48	4
Wrightmyo	24	1
Mannar Ghat	39	1
Malapuram	31	..
Nappuram	51	..
Muslim Basti	46	..
Hashmataband	27	..
Ferrargunj	96	..
Lilly pura	54	6
Lee Nagar	20	..
Manjeri	20	..
Doylygunj	20	..
Alipur	23	1
Conlinpur	30	..
Govindapuram	50	..
Total in villages	1,956	165
SCHEDULE B.		
(*2*) *Stations.*		
Ross Island	465	4
Atlanta Point	516	..
Middle Point	747	..
Navy Bay	40	..
Pahargaon	109	..
Phœnix Bay	673	..
Port Mouat	333	..
Haddo	956	2
Vipor	20	..
Dundas Point	582	..
Total	4,441	6
Cellular Jail	112	8
Total in stations	4,553	14
Total in Stations and Villages	6,509	179

APPENDIX XXVI-B.

Statement showing the occupation of self-supporters on the 31st March, 1929.

	Actual Strength. Male.	Actual Strength. Female.
Cultivators	1,262	73
Engine drivers	15	1
Firemen	59	..
Sawyers	72	1
Munshis	48	3
Office Orderlies	70	4
Carpenters	220	5
Chaukidars	38	..
Petty Shopkeepers	81	6
Blacksmiths	48	..
Tinners	4	..
Tailors	25	5
Mochis	9	..
Buchers	9	1
Poulterers	15	2
Fishermen	29	2
Baniah	10	..
Servants of Government	194	3
Servants of Residents	168	..
Ayahs	..	7
Dhobis	44	4
Barbers	53	3
Cattle graziers	27	..
Sweepers	101	5
Coolies	2091	14
Fitters	20	3
Bricklayers	49	2
Painters	26	1
Writers	41	..
Cooks	24	1
Compounders	24	1
Milk sellers	32	3
Machinemen	13	..
Boilermakers	18	..
Telegraph Chaprasis	2	..
Toddy drawers	1	..
Watermen	60	2
Watch repairers	2	..
Lascars	32	1
Contractors	13	..
Patwaris	2	..
Potters	3	—

Carried over .

APPENDIX XXVI-B—*contd.*

	Actual Strength. Male.	Actual Strength. Female.
Brought forward		
School Masters	13	..
Farriers	5	..
Bill collectors	4	..
Cart drivers	67	..
Bookbinders	5	..
Pan sellers	2	..
Vegetable sellers	11	..
Tea sellers	10	..
Warder	12	..
Lamp lighters	7	..
Cigarettemakers	4	..
Prohits	5	..
Boat Mullah	129	..
Cleaning Pump	4	..
Thatchers	2	..
Syce	10	..
Daftaries	8	1
Dakrunners	19	..
Pressmen	18	2
Tanner	1	..
Buffalo driver	6	..
Working plan and Enumeration	10	..
Square file	3	..
Ward coolies	33	3
Gear maker	5	..
Stone cutter	48	..
Buoy makers	4	..
Caulkers	9	..
Gatekeepers	2	..
Moulders	16	..
Bush Police	48	..
Foremen Tindal	10	..
Signal Peon	11	..
Motor Drivers	40	..
Oilers	4	1
Bandsmen	15	3
Goldsmiths	15	..
Hotelkeepers	15	2
Cleaning gun	1	..
Book sellers	1	..
Gardener	6	..
Assistant Armourer	2	..
Sea Cunny	6	..
Chaudhries	32	3
Tindals	43	..
Jemadars	13	1
Carried over		

APPENDIX XXVI-B—*concld.*

	Actual Strength. Male.	Actual Strength. Female.
Brought forward		
Petty Officers	81	3
Saw Sharpers	8	..
Timber maker	3	..
Hammer men	3	..
Log feeder	9	..
Greaser	2	..
Slab feeder	6	..
Belt men	2	..
Mill cleaner	2	..
Mahouts	32	..
Cane work	8	..
Pump cleaners	2	..
Log Gantry	1	..
Lathiman	1	..
Mali	20	2
Fitters	19	..
Dingheymen	5	..
Pahrawala	170	..
Boat cleaners	4	..
Foremen peon	9	1
Road coolies	40	..
Ploughmen	2	..
Raftmen	32	..
Climbers	2	..
Personal orderlies	14	..
Punkha Pullers	35	3
Cook mate	1	..
Indian nurse	..	1
Ward boy	1	..
Storekeepers	7	..
Firemen	2	..
Mosquito Brigade	2	..
Kneeders	2	..
Weighmen	3	..
Veterinary Compounder	15	..
Studbull attendant	26	..
Grain preparer	8	..
Milkers	7	..
Butter makers	1	..
Fire Engine man	1	..
Pound keepers	1	..
Coral collector	27	..
Motor road roller driver	5	..
TOTAL	6,509	179

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement of Crimes for the year 1928-29.

Offences.	Reports from 1st April to 31st March.		Result of cases up to 31st March 1928.				Result of cases up to 31st March 1929.						Remarks.
	1927-28.	1928-29.	Expunged.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Undetected.	Expunged.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Undetected.	Pending in court.	Pending under Police Investigation.	
A.													
Murder, 302-303	9	11	..	6	2	1	1	6	3	..	1	..	
Attempted murder, 307	6	3	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Man slaughter, 304	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Death by rash acts 304 A	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Attempted suicide, 309	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Hurt cases, 324 to 328	28	56	..	27	..	1	19	33	..	3	1	..	
Seclions, 450 to 459, I. P. C.	68	90	4	14	1	49	12	10	6	62	..	..	
Thefts, 379, 380	64	105	6	28	3	27	18	37	37	42	..	1	
Robbery 392, 394	2	3	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Criminal breach of trust, 406 to 409	7	7	..	6	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	

Cases of stolen property, 411 to 414	3	11	1	2	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..
Rape, etc., 354, 376, 377 & 366	5	2	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous, 226, 420, 435, 332, 429, 447, 448, 436, & 279, etc.	40	51	2	22	2	14	9	23	3	16	..	..
Total	236	342	14	118	9	95	69	123	23	123	2	2
B.												
Local Acts	44	31	..	43	1	..	1	30	..	..	..	..
Total	44	31	..	43	1	..	1	30	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	280	373	14	161	10	95	70	153	23	123	2	2

(1) Non-bailable admitted Crime (298)—

Convicted	108
Expunged	56
Acquitted	22
Undetected	108
Pending in Court	2
Pending investigation	2
	298

(2) Bailable admitted Crime (75)—

Convicted	45
Expunged	14
Acquitted	1
Undetected	
	75

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of property stolen	17,565	5	6
Value of property recovered	3,842	10	6

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the number of cases disposed of by the Sessions Court during 1928-29 and the sentence inflicted.

Offences.	Cases.	Prisoners.	How disposed of			Average duration of trial.	Witnesses examined.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.		
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, 326, I. P. C.	1	1	1	..	..	7	11
Murder by Life convict, 303, I. P. C.	7	7	6	1	..	14	85
Attempt at murder, 307, I. P. C.	2	3	..	1	..	6	28
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 304 I. P. C.	2	2	..	2	..	7	26
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 325, I. P. C.	1	1	1	..	..	7	18
Murder, 302, I. P. C.	2	3	2	1	..	24	75
Unlawful return from custody, 226, I. P. C.	1	1	1	..	..	1	*Nil*
Total .	16	18	13	5	..	66	243

Sentences.

Term imprisonment	2
Transportation for Life	5
Hanged	6
Acquitted	5

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the number of pupils and other particulars of attendance in various schools in the Port Blair Settlement during 1928-29.

—	South Point.				Girls School South Point.				Garacherama.				Aberdeen.				Haddo.				Protheropore.			
	Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils on 1st April 1928.	228	1	54	..	..	67	..	..	45	..	..	..	1	..	14	2	..	..	17	2	22	..	..	..
Number of pupils on 31st March 1929.	219	2	43	..	..	59	..	..	56	..	..	..	4	..	18	10	..	..	28	5	31	..	..	..
Average daily number of pupils on roll during the year.	236·61	1·50	48·03	..	..	63	..	..	52·13	..	..	..	2·60	..	18·10	7·70	..	..	22·19	3·83	28·14	..	..	..
Average daily attendance.	214·34	1·10	44·49	..	..	48·56	..	..	47·63	..	..	..	72·50	..	48·00	19·31	..	..	20·36	3·25	25·52	..	..	..
Percentage of attendance.	90·70	80·09	93·17	..	..	82·35	..	..	91·36	..	..	..	65·02	..	69·80	67·59	..	..	91·40	84·21	90·68	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIX—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of pupils and other particulars of attendance in various schools in the Port Blair Settlement during 1928-29—contd.

—	Calicut.				Mangerie.				Bamboo Flat.				Mitha Khari.				Maymyo.			
	Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils on 1st April 1928.	..	..	6	9	..	..	17	12	3	2	15	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	51	20
Number of pupils on 31st March 1929.	..	..	9	8	..	..	14	11	4	1	12	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	35	15
Average daily number of pupils on roll during the year.	..	..	9	8	..	..	15·81	11·54	2·08	1·28	14·93	..	7·11	..	9·41	..	..	..	43·09	17·27
Average daily attendance.	..	..	4·38	5·22	..	..	11·17	8·85	1·95	1·05	8·75	..	5·50	..	6·94	..	..	..	23·64	11·25
Percentage of attendance.	..	..	81·90	65·25	..	..	70·66	76·78	69·10	87·80	69·82	..	77·50	..	73·91	..	..	..	54·86	65·14

APPENDIX XXIX—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of pupils and other particulars of attendance in various schools in the Port Blair Settlement during 1928-29—contd.

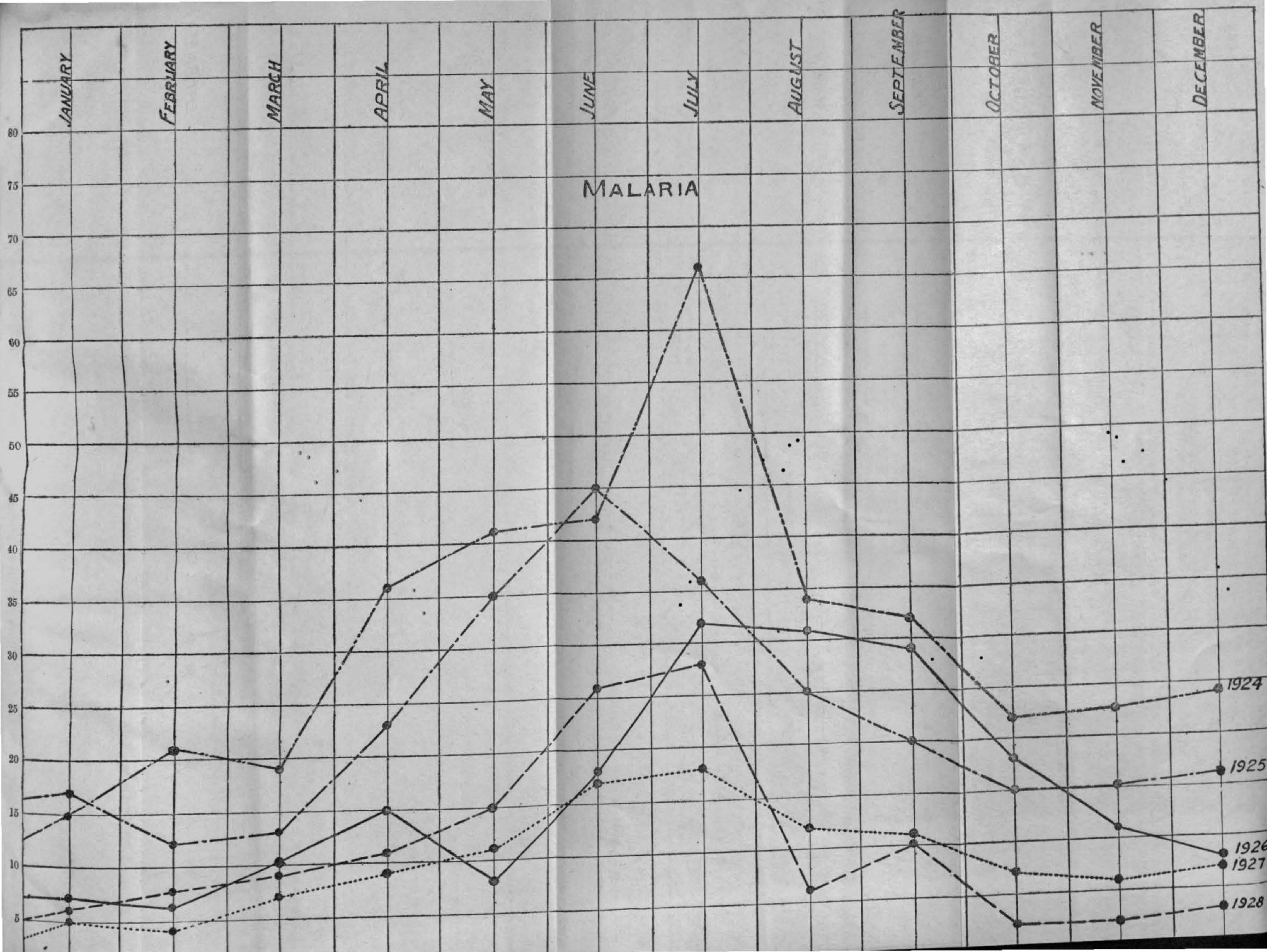
—	Muslim Basti.				Tusonabad.				Manpur.				Herbertabad.				Wimberleyganj.			
	Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils on 1st April 1928.	..	..	26	16	8	..	6	..	..	..	29	17	..	..	20	10	..	..	32	28
Number of pupils on 31st March 1929.	..	..	27	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	29	16	..	..	24	6	..	..	34	25
Average daily number of pupils on roll during the year.	..	..	26·72	13·63	7·63	0·73	8·04	0·41	..	..	20·90	10·70	..	..	23·94	8·46	..	..	22	17
Average daily attendance.	..	..	18·94	7·60	4·71	0·16	4·30	0·22	..	..	18·86	11·55	..	..	18·23	3·87	..	..	23·84	24·91
Percentage of attendance	..	..	72·54	57·63	62·14	8·01	55·43	25·03	..	..	65·03	72·18	..	..	75·96	64·50	..	..	68·16	96·25

APPENDIX XXIX—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of pupils and other particulars of attendance in various schools in the Port Blair Settlement during 1928-29—contd.

—	Mannar Ghat.				Ferrar Ganj.				North Andaman.				Karen School North Andaman.				Total.			
	Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.		Free.		Convict.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils on 1st April 1928.	4	2	26	16	20	6	40	15	15	4	..	..	7	8	..	..	360	90	365	147
Number of pupils on 31st March 1929.	5	..	11	16	17	2	33	7	20	4	..	..	9	8	..	..	378	76	335	126
Average daily number of pupils on roll during the year.	4·81	1·40	24·99	15·39	18·11	5·15	37·69	12·65	18	2	..	..	6	7		..	383·22	82·06	344·34	126·58
Average daily attendance.	3·48	·14	15·86	8·14	14·41	3·11	30·31	8·29	15·30	1·70	..	..	5·17	7·55	..	..	405·51	63·37	298·05	112·16
Percentage of attendance.	73·34	28·57	68·27	50·75	80·83	57·61	79·48	65·77	76·50	42·50	..	..	86·16	94·37	..	..	863·33	481·24	401·39	791·08

MGIPC—M—VII-11—9-2-31—100.



MALARIA
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
80
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1924
1925
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1927
1928